Post Box 322.
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Registered No. B, 4666
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

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PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

Editor:
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VOL. IV NO. 7 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1945 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

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"Manjula"

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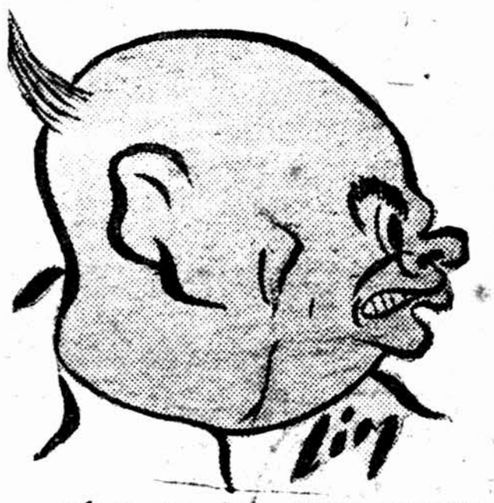
THE ART OF PICASSO

(See Pages 4 and 5)

Rise And Fall Of

THE SACRED TUFT

By C. R. K. VIKRAMAN



.....when we, too, were savages

The days of the tuft are past! Not that it has not left a few relics in the form of a mouse-tail on some head here (a tail on a head!) or a few short bushes rising from a background of barren Sahara there. A slight Shakespearean enlargement of the area of the forehead resulting in the isolation and exhibition of the areas left to the noble reign of the non-existent tuft and one or two lone long hairs deftly concealing themselves in the otherwise fashionably cropped and combed head are two other types of survivals pointing unmistakably to the days that are no more, the good old days when Mr. Tuft reigned on the crowns of men and as the crown of men. It is time some poet invoked his tragic or comic muse to sing of the decay and death of the tuft.

All the more is it time for the historian to collect the rapidly vanishing authentic records, relice and fossils of an age that is gone, lest in writing too late he be accused of building on sand and reconstructing out of the void.

Let us descend then into the depths of the dead past and discover for ourselves if we may, the origin of the sacred tuft. We are helped infinitely by the fact that the past of the civilized is the present of the savage. What induces modern savages to grow tufts must have been the reason that operated with force amongst us when we too were savages for the human mind is always the same yesterday, today and tomorrow.

★ ★ ★

To many savage races the head is sacred though for reasons different from those advanced by physiology. They believe that it is inhabited by a spirit to whom the greatest respect is due. The touch of a stranger's hand is enough to provoke this spirit. Nothing should be suspended above them and there is a prejudice especially in Cambodia against storeyed building because that would mean people living above other people's heads. None should touch or step over a Marquesan's head.

This gives a clue to the belief among us to the same effect. With us as with them even a father might not step over the head of his sleeping child. To a Maori chief the head is so sacred that "if he only touched it with his fingers he was obliged immediately to apply them to his nose and snuff up the sanctity which they had acquired by the touch, and thus restore it to the part from whence it was taken."

No wonder the hair partakes of the holiness of the head on which it grows. With many it is as sacred as the head itself. Some tribes believe that one of a man's many souls is in the hair. When a child's hair is cut to rid it of vermin some locks are allowed to remain on the crown of the head as a refuge for this soul. Otherwise the soul would have no place in which to settle and the child would sicken.' The Karo-Bataks similarly afraid of frightening away the soul of the child always leave a patch unshorn to which the soul can retreat before the shears. Usually this lock remains unshorn all through life or at least up till manhood.

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Among the Hos, a negro tribe of West Africa, there are priests on whose head no razor may come during the whole of their lives. 'The hair is in fact conceived as the seat and lodging place of his god so that were it shorn the god would lose his abode in the priest." He would thereby lose his rain—making powers.

The hair is also conceived as a source or seat of strength. Samson lost his strength with his hair. Slaves and convicts were shorn, it seems, to deprive them of a large part of their strength As a preparation for long and tiresome pilgrimages Hindus grow all their hair. When facing crises in life and in periods of sanctity or penance the razor is tabooed by men of almost all religions, ancient and modern Many savages conserve their strength by retaining their hair unshorn when under a vow of vengeance. This custom prevailed in ancient Germany too. Panchali's untied locks probably point to a modification of this custom among women.

The dangers involved in the removal of hair are two. One is a fear of cuts and injuries to the holy head, the seat of a holy spirit and the consequent possible provocation of his ire. One can well imagine the extent of this danger in those days when we remember that even in these days of safety razors a cutless chin is rather a rare phenomenon. The other fear is the fear of the magician who might employ the shorn hair to work havoc on him if it is not safely disposed of

★ ★ ★

The way of escape that appealed to the primitive mind as the easiest was not to shave at all. Even among us this belief in the virtues, physiological and spiritual, of growing all our hair persists. Hair is piously retained, more especially on children till they are old enough and strong enough to meet these perils.

Hair removed under the eyes and in the precincts of a god was and is considered to be safe from the evil designs of the magician. Hence the prevalence among savages as among us of the custom of going to distant temples to remove and dispose of hair. Among the Buddhists and Christians too this belief persists. Later ideas of 'offering' and 'sacrifice' also seem to have added strength and colour to this belief.

A shorter cut to safety is the performance of various preliminary ceremonies as a precaution and as a way of appeasing the deity and cajoling him to suffer in good humour some slight harm which might happen unawares. Hindus perform fire sacrifices before submitting for the first time a human being to the dangers of this surgical operation; and the tuft is installed with elaborate ceremonial.

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Beliefs of various kinds about the sanctity of hair still retain a prominent place on the practical side of almost all religions. Among Hindu sanyasis we find, puzzlingly enough two contradictory practices. Some insist on shaving off all their hair, and others on retaining all. Hindus and Buddhists grow tufts on their heads, Muslims on their faces and Jews in between i.e. on their temples. Among some Christian priests we find an insistence on what may be called negative tuft, i.e. tonsure.

Some historians give a political origin to the tuft. It is said that the tuft on the front part of the head that was universal in and unique to Malabar was imposed on the colonists of that country by their leader Parasurama as a distinct national mark. Wells says that the tuft of the Chinese was imposed on them by a victorious Manchu emperor as a sign of their subjection. Is it not comic to find a people piously hugging what was originally their chain?

What with religion and what with politics the tuft ruled securely and for long over a vast and almost world-wide empire. After centuries of unquestioned authority its hands too have been growing weak and dominion after dominion has been slipping off its control. The reflective cannot look on this spectacle without the awe and the respect of the historian contemplating the decline and fall of a great empire.

.....the good old days when Mr. Tuft reigned on the crowns of men

MOSCOW INDIAN ART COLLECTION

BY GEORGI BLOCK.

There are several collections of Indian objects of art in the USSR, the biggest and most interesting being those of the museums of the Academy of Sciences and of the Hermitage in Leningrad. The collection of Indian art treasures brought from the "Indian Circle" in East Turkestan by the expedition of the late Academician Sergei Oldenburg and from the dead city of Khara-Khota by the famous Russian explorer Peter Kozlov are of world-wide significance. There is, however, also an Indian Art Collection in Moscow and it forms part of the State Museum of Oriental Culture. This collection was evacuated into the interior of the country in the early days of the war and its return to its former home is now expected. It is a comparatively small collection but the quality of the material makes it worthy of attention.

One of the most valuable sections of the collection is the miniatures from the Persian manuscript version of Su'tan Babur's Memoirs. There are about 70 of them and they are in an excellent state of preservation. They were painted at the end of the 16th century in the Emperor Akbar's palace workshop and are typical examples of the Mogul school of Indian painting. Their artistic value is indubitable and their content, illustrating historical events in Central Asia, Afghanistan and India, gives them further importance. The scenes depicted are battles, royal hunts and banquets. The pictures not only give us some idea of palace life of that period but also of the flora and fauna of India and the architecture of its cities. The miniature showing Agra, for example, is particularly interesting from the point of view of the architect.

Moghul Miniatures

Another series of miniatures in this collection dates back to the 17th century and constitutes a whole gallery of representatives of the Moghul aristocracy. The museum possesses the famous 16th Century miniature, already published, signed by the artist Balijd (also read as Balchand) which, it will be remembered, shows an acrobatic wrestling scene.

There is quite a large collection of Nepalese and Tibetan bronzes which in style come very close to the art of the "Indian Circle" in Turkestan. The majority of them are Budhist statuettes of guilded bronze. Altogether there are more than 100 and some of them are of superb workmanship.

Indian applied arts are very extensively represented. There is a series of sculptured details from the Car of Jagn-Nath (Juggernaut) of the 17th Century. There are also some beautifully decorated specimens of lacquer work—cases for mirrors and for reed pens. There is one pen case of the middle of the 17th Century which deserves deeper study. The artist depicts a number of Europeans in addition to the local people. Lastly there are some Indian silks embroidered with gold and silver threads.

The curator of this collection is Semyon Tiulyayev. He is a specialist in Indian art and studies mostly architecture sculpture, miniatures and the crafts. He has written a number of paper on these subjects, a booklet on Indian architecture, a monograph on the abovementioned Babur miniatures, several papers on the art and culture of the Gupta epoch and on his own archaeological discoveries in the Indus Valley. The huge Soviet "History of Civilisation" contains a monograph by Semyon Tiulayev on mediaeval India. He is now working on a book dealing with Indian monumental plastics. The state Museum of Oriental Culture is organising number of expeditions for the purpose of increasing its collections.

The owner of several whippets matched one of his animals against another dog in the district for a £2c wager.

The day before the race everyone was surprised to hear that one of the competitors had accepted a £5 note from the other and allowed the match to be declared off.

"You are the biggest fool under the sun," exclaimed a supporter of the recipient of the note. "The other dog's so lame that it can't run fast enough to beat a dust-cart."

"That's all right," said the owner; "my dog died suddenly last night.

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A deaf judge was hearing a case in which both plaintiff and defendant were also deaf.

The plaintiff said: "This man ought to be made to pay his rent."

The judge, not hearing the statement, said cautiously to the defendant: "And what have you got to say?"

"Well," said the defendant, "I grind my corn by night."

Finally the judge said: "I have considered the action with great care and have come to the conclusion that both brothers are equally liable to support their mother."

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THE STORY OF THE NEW SNAKE SERUM

By BONNY CORREA

While a grim offensive is being launched against the Japanese in the impenetrable jungles of Burma, a silent line of attack has been in progress on the science front in the laboratories of the Haffkine Institute, onetime residence of Bombay Governors.

There amidst the animal odours of writhing reptiles, fluffy rabbits, shy guinea-pigs, sensitive white mice and sleek horses, Lt. Col. Sahib Singh Sokhey and his team of able associates, Drs. D. C. Lahiri and A. K. Hazra have been ceaselessly waging biological warfare against the deadly venom of snakes.

Now after two years the fight has drawn to a close and another victory won in the field of sero-therapy. This is the discovery of a new serum effective against four poisonous snakes, the Cobra, the common Krait, the Russell's Viper and the Saw-scaled Viper commonly known as the "phoorsa".

Major Achievement

What DDT is to the mosquito, penicillin to the pathogenic cocci, the new polyvalent antivenine promises to be to the poison of snakes. That it deserves to rank among the major scientific achievements of the year cannot be gainsaid when one realises that in the past serum was available against only two poisonous snakes, the Cobra and the Russells's Viper and it was only in 1945 that an antivenine effective against all four poisonous snakes was found.

Here are some of its outstanding features. Besides being effective against the four poisonous snakes, the serum is issued in "lyophilised" form, i.e. dried from the frozen state under high vacuum. It is specially conditioned to withstand climatic changes. The serum is prepared by the hyperimmunising of horses against the venoms of the four poisonous snakes by increasing regular doses. The blood serum of the horse is then sterilised.

Before this serum is dried, it is treated by a chemical process that makes possible its quick dissolution, within five minutes, so that it is immediately ready for injecting the victim. This new serum thus scores over the serum hitherto used which is liquid in form and which requires elaborate coldstorage arrangements and even then was effective for only a year or two and had very often to be thrown away.

The new serum in its dry form retains its potency for almost ten years in ordinary room temperature. In a tropical country like ours and in villages where there are no cold storage facilities this feature is of vital importance. In fact so handy will be the new antivenine that it can be stocked in the cupboard of the village dispensary like ordinary quinine tablets and even carried in the kit bag of the hunter.

Lt.-Col. S. S. Sokhey, Director of the Haffkine Institute.

Vital Factor

The quick solubility in water is the vital factor in the successful use of the antivenine in its lyophilised form. That a serum in a dry form would retain its potency for a longer period than a liquid serum was first made known by Dr. Paul Ehrlich, the German scientist, famed for his researches in Salvarsan and antitoxins. In recent times (1935) two American research scientists Drs. Flossdorf and Mudd had by means of their machines and methods invented ways and means by which a dry serum could be put to human use. But such a dry serum still took about half an hour to dissolve.

What was urgently needed was a serum that could dissolve quicker, for the time factor was vital in saving the life of a snakebitten victim. This had yet to be found. Research in the Haffkine Institute, by Lt.-Col. Sokhey and his team of able assistants has gone a step further and a chemical method—at present still to be elaborated that dissolves the dry serum in five minutes has been discovered. Experiments to shorten this period are still under way and it is hoped that a quicker dissolution time will be achieved.

Two Years' Research

Was this chemical process which will revolutionise the use of dry serum revealed in a flash of inspiration to the researchers painstakingly pouring over their test tubes? Or was the magic formula a "shot in the dark?" It was two years of hard and relentless work. Laboratory workers recalled to me the time when the Laboratory vibrated with the dynamic energy and presence of their chief in the days that preceded the discovery that was to open the way for the new treatment of snake poisons.

When finally the great moment came and the chemical process yielded to the untiring efforts of the researchers, it was heralded with that quiet ecstacy typical of scientists, shifted from all emotional excitement, with a satisfaction that their patient labour had been rewarded and their contribution made in helping to save many premature deaths. "We were delighted with the results of our experiments", Dr. Lahiri modestly told me, "but what is more important is that this new snake poison treatment will help to save the lives of future victims. It is estimated that there are about 40,000 known deaths in a year due to snake-bite poisoning.

Bombay's Honour

Certain unfailing "life or death" tests carried out on pigeons, rabbits, mice and dogs in the laboratory have proved the success of the new serum against the venom of the four poisonous snakes. Snakemen of the laboratory have also been successfully treated with the new antivenine. It will not be long before the production of the new serum is started on a large scale and the serum made available to the general medical practitioner.

It was inevitable that India and the Haffkine Institute should be the home of the new discovery. For it was in this institute that valuable work on snake venoms was initiated by Capt. Lamb in 1903. The problem of the four poisonous snakes is peculiar to India where these varieties are mostly found.

CAN TOKYO 'TAKE IT'?

(By A Special Correspondent)

Tokyo, the Japanese capital in which, 6,000,000 human beings are crowded is likely to be raided more and more frequently as the Allies get improved air bases and increasing numbers of super-bombers. It may be some time before news gets out of Japan about the effect of the raids. Knowing the terrific pounding that Germany has taken without collapsing, few will be optimistic about the immediate effects of bombing Japan and the United States has already given a warning to those who believe that Tokyo consists of bamboo and paper houses that will burn and collapse at the first heavy raid.

In actual fact Tokyo has many fine concrete and steel buildings of the type that have been shown to be able to stand up to bombing very well. This was first revealed with the famous Barcelona telephone exchange, Tokyo's buildings were not erected in anticipation of heavy bombing, but of earthquakes and ironically enough, they owe their great strength to an American genius, Frank Lloyd Wright. He was called in about 25 years ago to build the Imperial Hotel so that it would be proof against the earthquake shocks which since time immemorial had periodically laid waste Japan. He designed and built a remarkable structure of great size resting on eighty-foot concrete "pins" in the surface soil that was under-laid by mud. The building literally "floats." There are other features which give it strength, notably walls that are very heavy and thick at the bottom and grow thinner towards the top. These must provide considerable protection against any bombs except those entering the roof. The roof itself is interesting. It was made of copper instead of the traditional tiles, which in the past had caused many casualties when they fell off during an earthquake.

There was great criticism of Wright's building at the time. But two years later in 1923 came the great earthquake that killed 100,000 in Tokyo and reduced 86,000 acres of the city to ashes. In the midst of this terrible destruction, unequalled by that of any air raid yet delivered, the Imperial Hotel stood firm and was in fact, used as an "earthquake shelter" in the shocks that followed, saving hundreds and possibly thousands of lives. Wright's design had included a large water pool, taking the water from the roofs. This could, he thought, be used for fire-extinguishing if the mains went. And so it proved. During the disaster water from the pool prevented the hotel building from taking fire from buildings ablaze across the street.

Allied bombers are raiding the Japanese Capital with increasing frequency--and intensity! But Tokyo is not all bamboo--and--paper city as it is sometimes believed. It has many concrete and steel buildings that can stand up to bombing.

The Achilles' heel of Japan, however, is its pitifully inadequate A. R. P. System

The Japanese learned their lesson. The new Tokyo that arose from the ashes included 800 public and civic buildings in stone and concrete. Tokyo has over 60 rivers and canals. The earthquake destroyed the old bridges. Several hundreds of the new bridges were erected in concrete and steel.

It is these little known facts that no doubt led the United States to issue its official warning and Tokyo must not altogether be judged by the picturesque postcards of quaint houses. There are, of course, hundreds of thousands of houses that will burn and collapse with the greatest of ease. But against this it must be remembered that if "paper houses" burn easily, so they are erected again easily The Japanese have been accustomed for centuries to the kind of scenes which in the West we have seen only after raids in the last few years. The problems of furniture for the "bombed out" and many others that worry nations in the west will trouble the Japanese little. Their furniture is negligible. Their beds are mats on the floor.

From all accounts, Japanese A.R.P. is pitifully inadequate with buckets of water and sand and brooms for beating out fires as the chief equipment. There are few A.R.P. shelters, for traditional Japanese buildings do not lend themselves to the erection of shelters below street level. No doubt the big concrete buildings will be used as shelters, but the loss of life in heavy raids is almost certain to be very heavy. The Japanese do not seem to have attempted to provide shelter for everyone. Their industry would probably have been able to provide the equivalents of the Anderson or Morrison shelters only at the cost of weapons. Arrangements have been made for evacuation and there are strict orders against people "herding together" in theatres, cinemas and so on, but whether this is to prevent abnormal casualties or is part of the general austerity measures is uncertain.

Few will expect great results from the loss of civilian property or homes. Life has always been cheap in Japan. The people are even more polished and disciplined than the Germans. And they have been accustomed to catastrophe by their earthquakes.

Undoubtedly there will be absenteeism from the factories as a result of the raids, but no more than there has been in the West, and here we have seen that destruction has to be very widespread and continuous to have a decisive effect from this point of view.

It is the destruction of Japan's factories, the only targets of the aircraft that will be decisive. Not long ago Admiral Nakomura, the Japanese war commentator, urging the people to improve their A.R.P. training, said "Even one raid would cause us embarrassment, especially as the targets at which they would aim would be the factories, where our arrangements are not too perfect. Our industrial centres are massed together in groups, and so if our industrial areas were bombed, our production output would be severely reduced."

Japan's war industries are a mixture of the large-scale plant and the home

(Continued on Page 17)

"Woman In Blue Blouse"

PICASSO

The Artist Who First Defied Art Conventions—And Then The Nazis

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT
In "New York Times"

In Paris the liberation of art has coincided with the liberation of the city and today Pablo Picasso stands out as the standard-bearer of the artistic movement. In the first place, his attitude during the German occupation has won general admiration. He steadfastly refused to fall for propaganda wiles as did too many French painters and sculptors. He neither exhibited his works in Paris under German auspices nor accepted junketing tours through the Reich under the plea that "art knows no country." And when the German authorities offered him coal with which to heat his studio he replied that he preferred to freeze—like most Parisians.

For these reasons—and others—Picasso occupies the place of honour in the Autumn Salon, which marks the first artistic manifestation in Paris since the Germans were booted out. An entire room is devoted to his works both paintings and sculpture, seventy-four of the former and five of the latter a very large proportion when it is considered that the salon accepted fewer than 300 exhibits from nearly 3,000 submitted to the hanging committee. Picasso first came to Paris nearly forty years ago and this is virtually his first show of any size.

It has raised a storm all the more so since coincidentally with the opening of the salon Picasso announced that he had joined the French Communist party. He is a Catalan, and in Catalonia many men hold advanced views on political philosophy. Picasso, in any case, prefers not to discuss this matter. He holds that a man's views on such matters are his own however much his art may be a matter for public discussion. And today in Paris it certainly is.

Only One Picasso

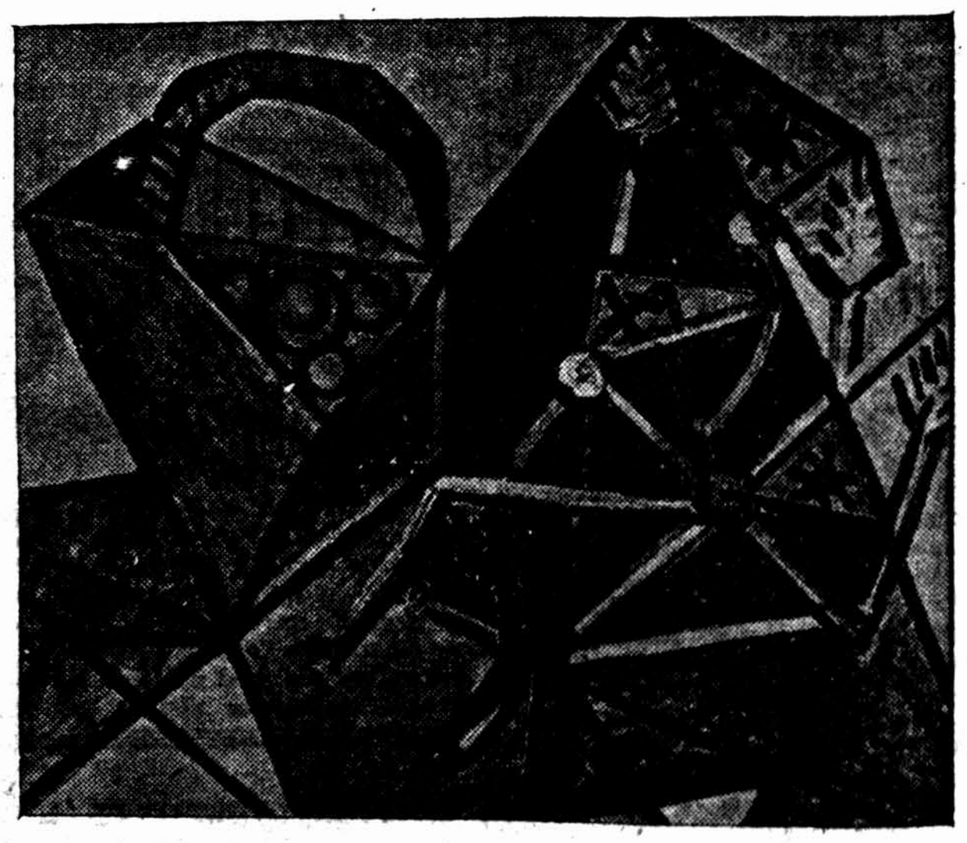
Several score painters staged a demonstration at the salon the day after its opening. With much noise and shouting they removed some paintings from the Picasso room but when the police, hastily summoned reached the spot the demonstrators became lamblike and every frame was soon back in its place. Now the artists whose works were rejected threaten to start an opposition salon, two if need be as a protest against the great prominence given Picasso and his followers or more correctly, his imitators, since he does not consider himself the founder or leader of any school. He is Picasso and only he is Picasso.

So he will tell the visitor to his studio in a vast attic in one of the oldest and most picturesque parts of Paris bordering the Seine River. It is not far from the Street of the Cat That Fishes in a medley of narrow lanes which Francois Villon knew well. The building in which his studio is located bears every sign of having been the mansion of an important nobleman whose duties

PABLO PICASSO
His art is an enigma

at court necessitated attendance at the Louvre Palace on the other side of the river. It is notable for its stone carvings and much wrought iron.

The entrance to the main stairway is cluttered with packing cases,



Can you guess what this is? "A Basket of Fruit"—as Picasso sees it!

Discovery Of German Secrets

R. A. F. SHERLOCK HOLMES AT WORK

By An Air Correspondent

They call themselves Air Ministry "scavengers" or "expert salvage merchants." Sometimes they are referred to on airfields as "those men in the hole." Officially they are known in the R.A.F. Second Tactical Air Force as Air Technical Intelligence.

Their job is to keep in touch with anything new in the way of air weapons that the enemy may be using, by examining with the analytical scrutiny of a Sherlock Holmes aircraft which have crashed or material which the Germans may have left behind in their retreat.

These men of Technical Intelligence sift and probe, dig for and dissect, a jumble of metal pieces sometimes buried deep in the ground—as when an aircraft has been brought down or make a close examination of a factory, storehouse, airfield or railway yard.

VERITABLE DETECTIVES

They have indeed to be veritable detectives in search of clues, piecing together tiny bits of shattered material—glass, metal and fabric—in the hope of discovering some hitherto unknown gadget or weapon of war which the scientists back in Britain would like to examine more closely.

A portion of such suspicious-looking "scrap" found in one spot may appear to have no particular significance, but placed alongside another piece discovered elsewhere it may reveal a secret of Nazi ingenuity.

Suppose an enemy fighter has crashed in our lines, and it hits an army truck. The resulting explosion may smash aircraft and truck to mangled, burning pieces. Aircraft and truck are apparently irretrievably intermingled, and bits of both are scattered about the fields. Air Technical Intelligence Officers are immediately called to the spot, and they begin their scavenging.

How can they distinguish a portion of truck from shattered remains of aircraft? How can they possibly examine all the far-flung debris? One answer is patience, another is experience, another is technical knowledge.

A REVEALING STORY

Officers tell a story against themselves to illustrate the difficulties of disentanglement. A Focke-Wulf which had been attempting a tip-and-run raid crashed into a house and then hit a lamp-post on the promenade of a South Coast town. Furnishings from the house and bits of the lamp-post seemed hopelessly mixed up with the wreckage of the Focke-Wulf.

But the debris was sifted, and eventually only one exhibit could be produced that might be of value. It was a piece of glass of unusual shape, bearing mysterious letters. Here, they thought, was a "find."

It was sent for more expert examination, but turned out to be a piece of the promenade lamp, the letters standing for a certain District Council.

But the men were justified in retrieving the glass and making an exhibit of it. It just might have been something new. There is always that "might be" to be considered.

Air Technical Intelligence is represented in every group of the R.A.F. Second Tactical Air Force, and a close liaison is maintained with a similar organisation working with the Ninth USAAF. These men have followed the movements of the airfields from Normandy through France and Belgium into Holland.

IN FRONT LINE

Much of their work is ahead even of the flying squadrons, right up in the front lines with the troops. And here more than just technical knowledge is required: courage is demanded, too, for the enemy may be just around the corner or over the hedge waiting to snipe or to shell.

It is essential to be on the spot of a

(Continued On Page 5)

Those who disapprove of Picasso's startling and seemingly meaningless pictures say that he sees things distorted as in concave or convex mirror. Picasso merely replies that he paints things as he sees them!

Today, however, even those who dislike his art---or do not understand it---salute him as the one artist who, through the German occupation of Paris, Steadfastly refused to bend his knee before Nazi tyranny, thus preserving his self-respect and his artistic integrity.

for many of the rooms in the building are used as warehouses. To reach the studio the visitor must climb the backstairs, narrow, dark and winding, until progress is blocked by the polished oak door flanked by a number of bell pushes, relics left by former tenants. The one that really works is indicated by a slip of paper bearing a summary sketch by Picasso and the word "Here". When you press "Here" you are admitted forthwith--on condition that you have an appointment. Picasso's time is precious.

Has Been, Is, Will Be!

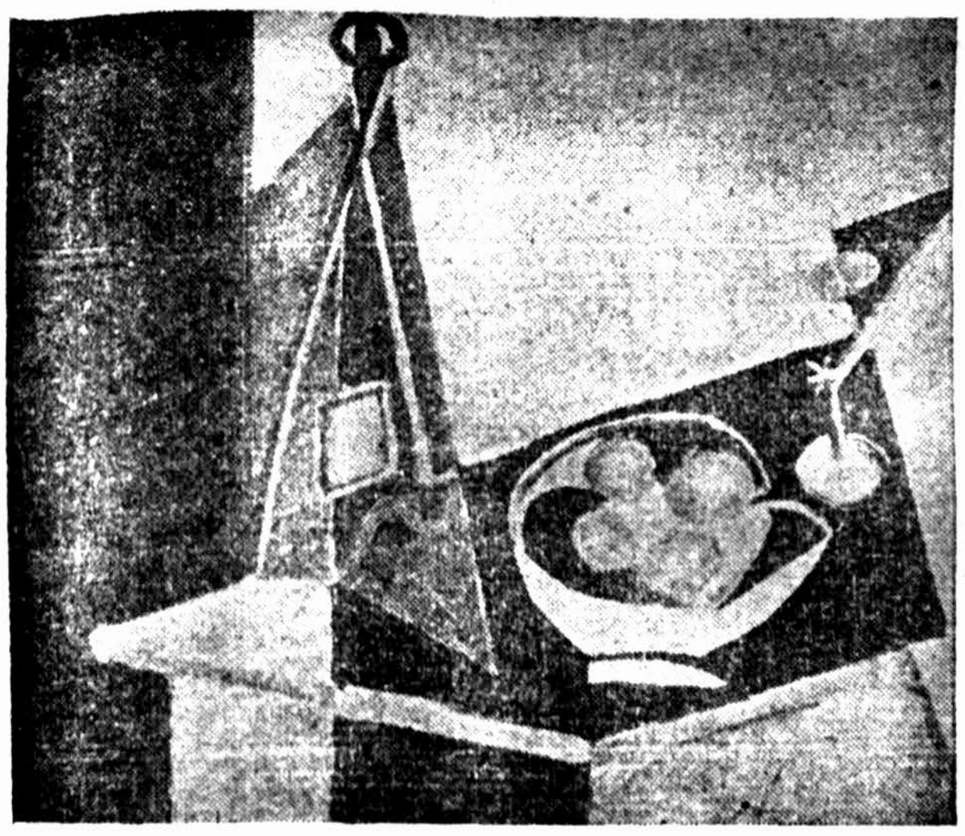
The studio is not heated, for coal is very scarce in Paris just now. So visitors and admirers are recommended not to discard their overcoats. Picasso himself does not seem to feel the cold as he passes from group to group. He hates interviews, but he is always prepared to discuss art by the hour if need be and the more listeners the better. "Art has been, is and will be" is one formula he uses to stress the continuity in painting. And he is ever ready to take up the defense of the old masters.

"What did you do during the German occupation?" someone asks.

"I continued to paint," Picasso replies. "But I painted for myself and did not exhibit. Now it is different, and you see the production of four years in the Autumn Salon. By the way, that production seems to have ruffled some feathers."

So many events have been crowded into the period since the liberation that Picasso has not painted much. His most recent canvas at the salon is dated Aug. 16, 1944, only a few days before the Germans were driven out. It represents a tall bloom beside a basket, all in violets and greens and blues on a white ground. When he does resume full activity he does not know in what direction his imagination will strike out.

And therein lies Picasso's personality, as emphasized by those gathered in his cold studio. He has had his blue period, his pink period, his



"A Set Table"

"Seated Woman"

period of subjective cubism. And now comes his 1944 period. In the space of forty years he has evolved several techniques and several new forms of expression only to abandon them one after the other. Some find this disconcerting, others consider it proof of his vitality.

All agree, however, that Picasso cannot be appreciated today except in the light of his past work, nor can he be understood without realization that his eye sees motion even in inanimate objects. That is why he resents being classified with what is now styled the "abstract school."

Paints Violently

Those who disapproved of his artistic theories suggest that he sees things as reflected by concave or convex mirrors. Picasso merely replies that he paints things as he sees them. And he paints violently because he sees violently.

Picasso makes it clear that he is perfectly willing to stand alone. He has outdistanced both Cubists and Surrealists, as is sufficiently indicated by the exhibits in the Autumn Salon. He will be very much interested to note the next trend of French art, which is scarcely discernible at present, seeing that painters and sculptors have only just been freed from that "managed art" which was the rule under German domination.

Picasso believes that artists who have been prisoners of war for more than four years may influence that next trend. They have meditated in the midst of suffering and the result of their meditations may come as a surprise. Picasso agrees that in any case this is a period of transition.

Picasso smiles when he finds some writers on art describing him as "an elemental force of nature." He laughs outright when others suggest that he is merely pulling the public's leg. But he becomes quite severe when hints are thrown out that there may be some connection between art and politics and he deplores the publicity given to his adhesion to communism.

Yet some admirers point out that the great Goya, with whom Picasso has affinities, chose subjects, especially in his famous etchings, which introduced a political element into his art. Picasso, in any case, well reflects the present violet period with its tragic atmosphere and all its upheavals. Doubtless that explains why he dominates the "Liberation Salon" in Paris.

DISCOVERY OF GERMAN SECRETS

(Continued From Page 4)

crash or at a captured airfield as soon as possible, because the civilians from the towns or villages nearby will try to get there first, not so much to find souvenirs as to smash up the property of the enemy they hate.

Often Technical Intelligence has found what might have been a useful trophy has been hacked or kicked to bits by vengeful French, Belgian or Dutch civilians. The Maquis of France and the underground movements of Belgium and Holland have done useful work in protecting exhibits of this kind from the wrath of their countrymen.

The conceited young man was even more boring than usual.

"It's a fact," he said with pride, "that people often take me for a member of the Guards."

His pretty companion was not impressed. "Really?" she drawled. "Are railway mud or black?"

Attack On "Tirpitz" Began In Country House

Submarine Experiments In Swimming Pool

A group of brilliant scientists and technicians, stationed in adjoining country mansions in the heart of Southern England, have devised the making of some of the most devastating naval weapons used against Germany in this war.

The many depth-charge "kills" of U-boats by RAF Coastal Command, the explosive charges of the British midget submarines which daringly and successfully attacked the *Tirpitz* and the special mines used to breach the Dortmund-Ems Canal, were all due to the genius in research, design and development by this skilled group.

Under the prosaic title of "The Mine Design Department," the scientists were gathered together by the Admiralty in 1939, when, with the aid of experienced naval officers and engineers, they welded themselves into a team to combat the under water warfare of the enemy.

It was then housed at Portsmouth, but in 1940, when the Germans reached the opposite side of the Channel and heavy bombing of the ports was threatened, it was decided that dispersal should take place.

A number of country houses were taken over. A summer swimming pool was commandeered for underwater experiments in case the experimental tanks should be bombed and the workshop was moved further afield. In spite of the obvious difficulties such conditions imposed, the Department has an impressive record, and its work has had a pronounced influence on sea warfare—both offensive and defensive.

Work usually commences with the receipt of a requirement from the Service. The Chief Technical Officer settles on the most suitable Technical Officer who is responsible for producing a design, and calls on the assistance of the Scientific Division as required.

While the technician is proceeding with his design, a first meeting is called of all the interested parties at which a sketch design is usually produced. Following this meeting, a model or proto-type is made either in the Department's own workshop or by one of the many small firms who work in close connection with the Department.

Much use has been made of these small firms, many of them peace-time garages whose workshops have turned over to this kind of work. When the south of England was subject to heavy bombing, the policy of dividing work among small firms was an insurance against concentrated damage.

Inspired By Indian Religious Philosophy,

Huxley The Sceptic Turns Mystic

By Alexander Henderson, Author Of "Aldous Huxley: An Interpretation"

Aldous Huxley

Once a sceptic and materialist, but now a believer in principles derived from Indian religious philosophy, Aldous Huxley has, throughout his novels, essays and poems, displayed a subtle and complex personality, the conflicting tendencies of which are held in balance by a vigorous and speculative mind.

"If I had to define my position", he wrote 18 years ago in "Proper Studies" (1927) "I should say that I was a moderately extraverted intellectual...I understand the materialist interpretation of inward life."

But, in 1944 he stated as the basis of his belief: "That there is a Godhead, Ground Brahman, Clear Light of the Void, which is the unmanifested principle of all manifestations. That the Ground is at once transcendent and immanent. That it is possible for human beings to love know, and, from virtually to become actually identical with the divine Ground. That to achieve this unitive knowledge of the Godhead is the final end and purpose of human existence."

Huxley has always been well aware of the contradictory strains in his own personality and, in the volume of essays entitled "Do What You Will" (1929) sketched out a philosophy of "life worship" of "balanced excess" which was based on the acceptance, as fundamental of the diversity within each individual.

Aldous Huxley's complex personality, the scientific cast of his mind and his clear and brilliant prose style may well be considered as examples of inherited characteristics and ability, for he counts among his forebears some of the best intellects of 19th century England.

Intellectual Environment

He was born on July 26 1894, the third son of Leonard Huxley and Julia Arnold. His father, born in 1860, was the son of Thomas Henry Huxley, the scientist who did perhaps more than anyone else to make Darwinism understood by the general public. Aldous Huxley's mother was the niece of Matthew Arnold, the author of "Sohrab and Rustum" and many other poems, of "Culture and Anarchy" and several fine volumes of literary criticism. She was, too the grand-daughter of Thomas Arnold, the clergyman and famous headmaster of Rugby School who by his example, stimulated many changes in the English Public School system.

The environment in which Aldous Huxley grew up as a child was as cultivated and intellectual as were his ancestors. His father, appointed assistant Professor of Greek at St. Andrews' University Scotland, at the age of 23 subsequently became editor of "The Cornhill Magazine" one of the most distinguished of English reviews—a post which he held for many years—and literary adviser to the publishing firm Smith, Elder and Co. His aunt, Mary Augusta Arnold who, in 1872 married the critic and editor Thomas Humphry Ward, was the most eminent woman novelist of her time; her 'Robert Elsmere' published in 1888 was famous throughout Europe and U. S. A.

With this rich inheritance of science from his father's and literature from his mother's family it is not surprising that Aldous Huxley should have become a man of letters, nor that his writing should in many ways, exhibit the scientific temper. As a boy, indeed, he wanted to make his career in science—like his elder brother Julian, the distinguished biologist—but an affection of the eyes (which almost deprived him of sight for three years) made scientific work impossible. Those three years gave him that detached outlook on life which is noticeable in much of his work.

Aldous Huxley was educated at Eton and like his father, at Balliol College Oxford. He enjoyed both. "I have the kind of mind," he says "to which an academic training is thoroughly acceptable. Congenitally an intellectual with a taste for ideas and an aversion from practical activities I was always quite at home among the academic shades." Oxford especially he appreciated because there he was left at liberty to work in his own way which, for him, meant omnivorous reading rather than note-taking at lectures. "I myself," he says, "never attended more than, at the outside two lectures a week."

Romantic Idealist

At home he was brought up to admire the poetry and philosophy of Wordsworth, the aesthetics of Ruskin. Huxley's early sardonic and farcical stories—'Limbo' (1920) 'Mortal Coils' (1922) and his first novel "Chrome Yellow" (1921) show how he reacted to the atmosphere of high moral seriousness in which he was brought up. As a young man he was intellectually cautious, sceptical, disinclined to moral enthusiasm. But underneath the ironic manner he has always retained an essential seriousness as grave as that of Matthew Arnold himself. "In my early stories," he told me once, "I am also reacting against the pedantic part of myself."

In the development of his early style the most important influences were the French writers of the latter part of the 19th century and the early 20th especially Rimbaud, Laforgue and Anatole France. He was attracted too by the work of Remy de Gourmont chiefly on account of the latter's interest in natural history, an interest which Huxley has always shared and which manifests itself most strongly in "Point Counter Point" (1928).

At Oxford, Huxley wrote a good deal of poetry; of minor importance in comparison with his prose works, it is none the less, interesting for the light it throws on his temperament. It reveals a romantic and idealistic sensibility already pre-occupied with the conflict between Passion and reason, self-division's cause which he later developed in "Point Counter Point" and "Brave New World" (1932). The early poems show, too, a man shy of contact with other men and women and glad to take refuge from the realities of the human struggle in the impalpable world of ideas.

His present investigations into mysticism and religious philosophy represent a return to this deep-rooted preference for the inner life which was for a time obscured, if we may judge by the sceptical works published during the decade of the 1920's—a period that as it happened was generally in England, one of widespread cynicism and materialism.

For a few years one of the outstanding personal influences on Huxley's thought was that of the late D. H. Lawrence, the author of "Sons and Lovers" and many other striking novels. They first met in 1915 but did not see much of each other till the years from 1926 until Lawrence's death. "Lawrence" wrote Huxley in 1927, "is one of the few people I feel real respect and admiration for. Of most other eminent people I have met I feel that at any rate, I belong to the same species as they do. But this man has something different and superior in kind, not degree."

In 1919 Huxley married Maria Nys, a Belgian; he has one son. A good deal of his life has been spent outside England; he has lived in France and Italy and travelled widely in India and Burma, of which he wrote a fascinating account in "Jesting Pilate" (1926) in Mexico Guatemala, Honduras and the West Indies (see "Beyond the Mexique Bay," 1934). Since shortly before the war he has been living in the U. S. A., chiefly in California.

In appearance, Huxley is characteristically English; tall grey-eyed, the thick hair brushed back from the forehead. He has great charm of manner. In his company one notices first of all his fine voice and long and supple hands; he is fond of clasping them round his knee as he sits and talks. Now and then his mouth softens into a quiet, ironic smile but usually it has an expression of melancholy.

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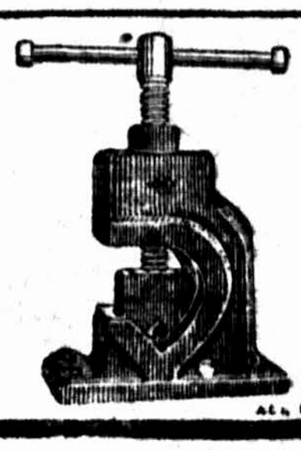

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ZAFRULLAH'S BOMBSHELL FOR BRITAIN

BATTLE FOR MANDALAY

Nineteenth Indian Division's Latest Advance

AD. HQ. ALFSEA, Feb. 17: The latest advance in the battle for Mandalay has been made by Nineteenth Division who have extended their bridgehead across the Irrawaddy at Singu, writes Donagh MacDonagh, A. P. I. war correspondent.

S.E.A.C. COMMUNIQUE

To-day's S.E.A.C. Communique says: FIFTEENTH INDIAN CORPS: Troops of the Twenty-sixth Indian Division continue to wipe out enemy remnants remaining on Ramree island.

In the area north-west of Kangaw troops of the Twenty-fifth Indian Division captured an important hill feature. On the high ground east of Kangaw the enemy is offering determined resistance. West African troops are meeting strong opposition eleven miles south-east of Kangaw.

FOURTEENTH ARMY: Troops of the Nineteenth Indian Division continue to enlarge their bridgehead at Singu.

Enemy occupied villages south and west of Mandalay were attacked yesterday by heavy, medium and fighter bombers of Eastern Air Command.

Two Allied aircraft are missing.

REWARD FOR "GOOD WORK" DURING JAP REGIME

AKYAB, Feb. 17: Seventy-five Arakan Muslims have been sent on pilgrimage to Mecca by the British authorities, as a reward for "good work" against the Japs during the enemy occupation.—A. P.

FINE SPECIMEN OF HANDIWORK

JALALPORE, Feb. 16.

A woollen shawl weighing 55 tolas which can pass through a ring is at present exhibited in the All-India Charkha Sangh shop at Navasari. It is made in Kashmir.—A. P.

SEARCHES DURING JAIL INTERVIEWS

NAGPUR, Feb. 17.

The Provincial Government have amended the rule regarding interviews with the Congress security prisoners by making searches both of the prisoners and the interviewing person optional, instead of obligatory to the jail officials.—United Press.

GANDHIJI'S SOLUTION

Satyagraha To Combat Jagir Tyranny

SEWAGRAM, Feb. 17.

A delegation of the Central India States Peoples' Conference met Mahatma Gandhi to-day, and it is understood acquainted him with the Jagir problem in Alwar State and with a system, that in their opinion, almost amounted to slavery specially in the case of babies.

Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have said that the Jagir tyranny could be registered by non-violent Satyagraha if there was no other way. As regards "slavery", Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have said that it must go and would go, but the people could resort to migration if they wished not to fall a prey to it.

DESHBANDHU GUPTA RELEASED

LAHORE, Feb. 17: Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, a Congress member of the Punjab Assembly, who has been under detention since August 1942, was released to-day under orders of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Mr. Gupta who has been ailing for the past five months was removed to the Mayo Hospital from the Central Jail, Lahore, on January 30.

The release order was served on him at the Mayo Hospital this afternoon by an inspector of the Delhi Police.—A.P.

PESHAWAR, Feb. 17: Frontier teachers have stopped work from to-day as their demand for increase in salary has not been complied with.

India Must Have Dominion Status Or Quit Commonwealth

IF CHINA CAN BE ONE OF BIG FOUR NATIONS MY COUNTRY HAS BETTER RIGHT, HE DECLARES

LONDON, February 17: Sir Mohmed Zafrullah Khan, leader of the Indian Delegation to the Commonwealth Relations Conference, which opened in London today made a spirited speech in which he pleaded for full Dominion Status for India and told Commonwealth statesmen that they could no longer stop India from achieving her desires.

"Statesmen of the Commonwealth," he said, "does it not strike you as an irony of the first magnitude that India should have two and a half million men in the field fighting and struggling to preserve the liberty of the nations of the Commonwealth and yet should be a suppliant for her own freedom?

YOU WANT INDIA WITHIN OR WITHOUT?

"How long do you think she will be prepared to wait? India is on the march. You may help her or you may hinder her but none shall stop her. India shall be free within the Commonwealth if you will let her and accord her the position which is her due. but without the Commonwealth if you leave her no alternative."

India Realises Her Importance

Dealing with the changes in India since the 1938 Conference Sir Mohd. Zafrullah said: "The war has brought to India a forcible and vivid realisation of her own strategic importance and indeed of its potential strategic domination in all the vast areas of oceans and lands that lie between Australia and the west coast of Africa. Early during the war long before Pearl Harbour, India had become the principal base of supplies in that area. Through rapid mobilisation of its manufacturing capacity and industrial resources it has become the principal arsenal of the United nations in that part of the globe.

"The contribution that India has made towards preserving the liberties of the nations of the Commonwealth and safeguarding future peace of the world has not been achieved without creating serious ferment in many directions. The repercussions on India's economic life have been grave but are also full of beneficent possibilities. The repercussions are not confined to the economic sphere They are making themselves felt very strongly in other directions.

"India is growing impatient of its political dependence on Great Britain.

"The sense of disappointment and frustration in the political field is being aggravated by the fear that it may be relegated to a position of inglorious obscurity in the post-war arrangements some of which will form the subject matter of discussion at this Conference."

India Far Better Than China

"China is today freely recognised as one of the Four Big Nations. India does not compare unfavourably with China in population and area. In every other respect China can stand no comparison with India. I am sure it will be freely recognised that in respect of natural resources and their development of manufacturing capacity, industrial potentials, technical and mechanical skill, capital investments, literacy and higher education, in arts and sciences communications, public health and veterinary services, maintenance of law and order and administration of justice and a host of similar matters

"India stands far ahead of China whatever may be its position vis-a-vis the United Kingdom, the United States and the U. S. S. R.

"It may be objected that India suffers from divisions and conflicts but the division and conflicts in India do not prove more intractable than differences that divide Communists and Kuomintang in China. Though often a victim of aggression India has throughout her long history never been guilty of aggression herself."

MAN-POWER POTENTIAL NOT EXHAUSTED

Sir Md. Zafrullah Khan, referring to India's great war efforts said that during the last five years India from being a debtor country had coverted itself into a creditor nation with large sterling balances. "In respect of man-power also India's effort has been no less remarkable. Without the aid of any measure of compulsion whatsoever she sad succeeded in putting into the field two and a half million men who have given a splendid account of themselves in the many threatres of war. If the need arose this number could easily be doubled, or perhaps even quadrupled, and this without touching more than two and a half per cent of the population of India.

"The contribution that India has made towards preserving the liberties of the nations of the Commonwealth and safeguarding the future peace of the world has not been achieved without creating serious ferment in many directions".

HAILEY HARPS ON OLD TRUNE

Lord Hailey of the United Kingdom delegation said that he regarded what had happened in India as rather an evolution than a change. "I regret that India's delegate Sir Md. Zafrullah Khan feel that he has left India still with a sense of frustration. For our part let us say that we regard ourselves as now only awaiting the day when India herself will provide a consumination of the policy for full self-Government and the policy laid down in the declaration of 1942".

Death Of Indian Wing Commander

NEW DELHI, February 17: Air Headquarter India regret, to announce that Wing Commander Majumdar, D. F. C., was killed in an air crash during an exhibition flight at Lahore this afternoon, says a communique—A. P.

RUSSIANS IN BRESLAU SUBURB

Berlin Reports Capture Of Sagan On Botir River By Red Army

LONDON, Feb. 17: The German overseas news agency today reported that the Russians have broken into Klettendorf, the southern suburb of Breslau.

BERLIN, Feb. 17: The German Communique today reportd that Sagan, an important communications centre on the Botir river, 100 miles south-east of Berlin, has been captured by the Russians.

The German Communique said that the Russians had breached the German lines "in the difficult country of Tuchel Heath" and at Graudenz in West Prussia. Sealing of these breaches is still under way.

Germans Abandon Crossen

LONDON: The German News Agency Military Correspondent reported that the Germans have abandoned Crossen at the confluence of the Bober and the Oder, 78 miles south-east of Berlin on the main road through Frankfurt.

The Agency announcing that the Russians have closed up towards the Bober front between Naumburg and Crossen added "infantry spearheads have crossed the river at one point."

Koniev Within 60 Miles Of Berlin

From Reuter's special correspondent:

Marshal Koniev's troops have driven to within 60-miles south-east of Berlin. Heavy fighting is raging at the junction of the Bober and Oder rivers and Russians guns are ranging on the outer defences of Guben, 26 miles due south of Frankfurt, and the anchor of German fortifications in this area.

Marshal Koniev's troops have reached the Neisse, west of Sommerfeld (apparently in the forest where the Germans have reported Soviet troops). His advanced units are thus within 12 miles of the important rail junction of Mottbus.

While Marshal Koniev pounds the German defences from this "back door" approach to Berlin, Marshal Zhukov's artillery men are pouring shells against the western bank of the Oder in a great bombardment of "front entrance."

Reports that Army Groups of Marshal Koniev and Zhukov have linked up are premature, according to all information available in Moscow.

Friday night's Soviet communique says:

West of Gruenberg our troops, continuing their offensive, reached the river Bober and occupied 50 inhabited localities.

U. P. OFFICIAL ROBBED

LUCKNOW, Feb. 17: A burglary was committed at the residence of Mr. P. A. Gopalkrishnan Deputy Secretary (Supply) Finance, last night. It transpires that when Mr. Gopalkrishnan was on tour burglars broke the bolts of a door of the house and decamped with a box containing ornaments and jewellery. The loss is estimated at about twenty-five thousand rupees.—A. P.

Americans Capture Bataan Peninsula

TOKYO REPORTS ALLIED PARATROOPS' LANDING IN CORREGIDOR

General MacArthur's H.Q., MANILA, February 16.

Bataan peninsula has been captured by American troops of the 11th Corps, it was announced in General MacArthur's communique to-night.

LONDON: The Tokyo Radio reported today that Allied troops made a landing in Corregidor yesterday with assault troops and paratroops.

The capture of Bataan Peninsula was made after a new landing on Thursday morning at Mariveles on the southern tip of the Peninsula.

Units of the United States 7th fleet, including cruisers and destroyers as well as planes supported the landing. These forces neutralised the Japanese guns at Corregidor.

The landing which made at a number of points about Mariveles Bay immediately opposite Corregidor was launched from Olongapp Naval base.

East of Manila American troops have taken two airfields at Mandaluyong and to the south of the city patrols have reached the west gate of Fort William McKinley.

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LATEST COMMERCIAL

(COTTON "ULY)

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

Previous Closing	.....	21.67
Today's Opening	.....	21.65
Difference	.....	—02
Today's Closing	....	21.65
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STOP PRESS

RUSSIANS CAPTURE WORMDITT

MOSCOW, Feb. 17. Marshal Stalin in an "Order of the Day" tonight announced that the Russians have captured Wormditt, 42 miles south of Koenigsberg.

U. P. SPEAKER RELEASED

GORAKHPUR, Feb. 17: Babu Purushottamdas Tandan, Speaker of the U. P. Legislative Assembly and President of the Representative Assembly of Congressmen in the U. P. was released at 6-30 this evening.

Babu Purushotamdas declined to make any statement about the circumstances leading to his arrest and subsequent release. He is leaving for Allahabad to-morrow evening.

Ranji Trophy

Northern India Collect 363

Despite Sensational Dismissals Bombay Make 265 For 4

By J. C. MAITRA

Thanks to the splendid bowling of Yeshwant Palwankar who dismissed two Northern India batsmen early on Saturday morning, Bombay was able to terminate the visitors innings for an addition of 54 runs only to the overnight's total of 309. Bhide carried his bat for a splendid 60. In reply, Bombay made 265 for the loss of 4 wickets. Smart fielding by Northern India saw the promising careers of Mantri and Vijay Merchant cut short prematurely for 17 and 15 respectively.

There was a slight improvement in the attendance at the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday, but it was hardly worthy of the importance of a penultimate engagement in the National Chamionship. Perhaps we may see a larger influx of fans today.

The match was resumed in a startling fashion. Palwankar who was bowling really well on Friday had no luck. He met with success promptly on Saturday morning, bagging two wickets for the addition of 11 runs only to the visitors' collection. This dashed their hopes of reaching the 400 mark, though Bhide made a gallant effort to push the score as far as possible. His contribution of unbeaten 60 in a stay of 168 minutes was really very praiseworthy. He had heralded his appearance with a grand 'Sixer.' But he did not take long to dispel the notion that he was a mere slogger. He batted cautiously thereafter and helped his side considerably. Had he received greater support from his colleagues he might have hoisted a century on his own account, and augmented Northern India's total appreciably.

SMART FIELDING BY HAFEEZ

The home team opened their innings in a confident manner. Neither Ibrahim nor Mantri showed any signs of nervousness against the visiting bowlers. The score mounted up steadily, and would have done so for a long time had not Abdul Hafeez brought about the downfall of Mantri by a smart and accurate throw to hit the wicket at the bowler's end from a pretty long distance.

BRILLIANT CATCH BY SAEED

Another smart piece of fielding was responsible for the dismissal of Ibrahim. This was a left handed catch by Mahomed Saeed the visiting Captain who ran reveral yards and rolled over on the ground to bring it off safely. It was a valuable catch indeed as Ibrahim in the way he was batting might have easily gathered a three figure total. His score was then 67.

Rusi Cooper, who was sent in much earlier than expected, that is at the fall of the first wicket, gave an excellent account of himself. He assisted Ibrahim to put up 92 runs for the second wicket. When he was 68 he succumbed to a sharp catch by Imtiaz Ahmed behind the sticks.

It was again a brilliant piece of fielding which saw the early culmination of the career of Vijay Merchant, the Bombay skipper, of whom great things were expected. When he had scored only 15, he lost his wicket to a sharp return by Munilal. It caused a good deal of disappointment in the local camp.

Rusi Modi is however going on merrily. So far he has notched 79. Unless he meets with a stroke of bad luck, he may be depended upon to make a grand contribution to the total.

Bombay is now 99 runs behind the visitors tally, with 6 wickets in hand. With the bowling they have to face, it will be at all difficult for them to outstrip the latter by a big margin.

Details Of Saturday's Game

When the game resumed on Saturday Phadkar and Palwankar opened the attack to Imtiaz Ahmed and Bhide. The first two overs were maidens. In Phadkar's second over Imtiaz stole the necessary single to complete his 50. He followed this up with a smart cut in the gully off Palwankar.

But Imtiaz did not survive long, for Palwankar in the same over completely smashed his wickets (316—7—55). Among his principal strokes were four hits to the boundary.

Fazal Mohmood joined Bhide who reached his 40 with a smart cut to the square leg which fetched him four. Palwankar had his another victim in the new-comer-Fazal whom he got caught in the slips by Phadkar. (320—8—0).

Badruddin joined Bhide and 330 went up after 25 minutes of the game.

Raiji at this stage was entrusted with the leather in Phadkar's place. In Palwankar's over that followed Bhide drove that bowler's last delivery to the mid on—boundary and reached his 50. A little later Bhide had a "life" when he was dropped by Phadkar off his own delivery. A similar "life" he had for the second time, this time Raiji being the bowler. Raiji however avenged himself by clean-bowling Badruddin in the same over (345—9—8).

Munawar Khan the last man of the Northern India side stepped in. He twice hit Raiji in the country, the ball going to the boundary and the total went up to 360.

Tarapore now replaced Raiji and got Munawar l.b.w. (363—10—10). The Northern India innings thus terminated at 12-35 p.m. with a total of 363, Bhide remaining not-out with 60. This included a sixer and five hits to the boundary.

Bombay's Innings

Ibrahim and Mantri opened the game for Bombay facing the attack from Munawar and Abdul Hafeez. Ten minutes of the game saw the first decade going up the board. The batsmen were playing confidently and 30 were reached in half an hour. But here a misfortune occurred Bombay which slowed down the pace of run-getting. Trying to steal an easy run Mantri failed to reach the crease and was run out. (36—1—17).

Cooper joined Ibrahim and the pair played out till the game closed for lunch, the score board showing 47 for one, Ibrahim not-out 20 and Cooper not-out 7

After lunch Fazal Mohmood and Abdul Hafiz opened the attack to Cooper and Ibrahim. Some exhilarating cricket was witnessed and the score went up quickly. Ibrahim was the more aggressive of the two. Well set in the wickets he wielded his bat with ease and alacrity and reached his 50 exactly in 45 minutes of the game after lunch, the score mounting simultaneously to 90 mark. In Munawar's over that followed both Cooper and Ibrahim drove to mid-off for three and four respectively, and with this the first Bombay century was hoisted on the board.

The score kept on rising and 120 appeared on the board. Ibrahim was dropped at 64 by Badruddin off his own delivery. But Ibrahim was not to stay long. Aslam bowling from pavilion end brought about the separation of the pair. Ibrahim lifted that bowler at deep maid-off and Mohmed Saeed brought a beautiful running catch which earned him resounding applause from the stadium. (128-2-67) Ibrahim stayed at the wickets for 113 minutes and his 67, including five fours, gave Bombay an excellent start.

Rusi Mody joined Rusi Cooper and opened his account with a four in the gully off Aslam. Cooper who had already passed his 40 drove Moonaver to the country for three and reached his 50. Little later Mody sent Hafeez to the mid-off boundary and reached his first decade, the total reaching 160.

Mahomed Saeed then took over the leather from Badruddin. The partners went on merrily and added considerably to the total. At 176 however Cooper had his careers ended. In trying to lift Aslam he was sharply caught behind the wickets. (176-3-68). Cooper played a very attractive and dashing game and his principal strokes included three fours.

Vijay Merchant then joined Mody, and played out till tea, the scoreboard then showing 180.

After tea Aslam and Badruddin opened the attack. Runs came in rather slowly, and it took nearly 15 minutes for 190 to go up on the board.

With Merchant driving Aslam to the country boundary 200 of the home team went up after as many minutes.

New ball was taken at 207 and Moonaver and Hafeez came to operate it from opposite ends. Mody then notched four with a smart cut in the gully and reached his 40.

MERCHANT RUN OUT

At this stage a great misfortunte befell Bombay as Vijay Merchant had to return to the pavilion with only 15 to his acount trying to steal a run off his own stroke, Merchant came out of the crease. Mody at the other end refused to budge seeing the impossibility of the run and Manilal who collected the ball in the mid-on shattered the wickets with a smart throw before Merchant could get back. (221-4-15).

Phadkar joined Mody who with an addition of four reached his 50 bringing the total to 50. A short while after he sent Moonaver to the country for four and twice again to the mid-off for three bringing his individual score to 60. This adventurous cricket brought 250 on the board.

When the stumps were drawn for the day the Bombay total stood at 265 for four. Mody was not-out with 79 which included ten fours.

Northern India

Nazar Mohomed, c Uday, b V. Merchant	3
Munilal, c Mantri, b V. Merchant	6
Abdul Hafeez, c Raiji, b Phadkar	145
Ram Prakash, l.b.w. b Phadkar	48
Mohmed Saeed, c Mody, b Phadkar	8
M. Aslam, st. b Raiji	0
M. R. Bhide, not out	60
Imtiaz Ahmed, b Palwankar	55
Fazal Mohmood, c Phadkar, b Palwankar	0
Badruddin, b Raiji	8
Munawar Khan, l.b.w. b Tarapore	13
Extras	17
Total	363

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Phadkar	25	3	61	3
Palwankar	17	6	30	2
Raiji	26	7	72	2
Tarapore	24.3	6	64	1
V. Merchant	22	4	66	2
R. S. Modi	4	0	10	0
Kore	14	2	42	0
Ibrahim	1	0	1	0
Cooper	1	1	0	0

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/3; 2/24; 3/209; 4/214; 5/231; 6/237; 7/316; 8/320; 9/345; 10/363.

BOMBAY 1ST INNINGS

Ibrahim c. Mohamud Saeed b. Aslam		67
Mantri run out		17
R. S. Cooper c. Imtiaz b. Aslam		68
R. S Mody	batting	79
V. M. Merchant	run out	15
Phadkar	batting	9
	Extras	10
	(4 wkts.)	265

Fall of wickets: 1/36; 2/128; 3/176; 4/221.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Moonaver	15	0	59	0
Hafeez	21	4	62	0
Fazal Khan	9	2	20	0
Brdruddin	17	2	58	0
M. Aslam	13	2	37	2
Mohmud Saeed	1	0	5	0
Nazar Mohmed	3	0	14	0

L. M. Patil's Reply To Bombay Governor

'Sins' Of Local Bodies Are Exaggerated

Presiding over the Provincial Conference of Local Bodies which opened on Saturday at the office of the Local Self-Government Institute, Bombay. Mr. L. M. Patil, ex-Minister for Local Self-Government, said that the plants of local bodies were bound to wither away under the shadow of the irresponsible government, and that they required, for their growth, the sunshine of responsible, democratic Provincial and Central Governments.

After dwelling on the present extensive poverty in the country the "magnified accounts" given by the officials, regarding administration of local bodies, the apathy of the non officials, Mr. Patil said "this ancient country of ours is renowned for its Local Self-Government Institutions" He asked whether the ancient ideals both of the Hindus and Muslims about democracy were to be thrown away at the bidding of the newfangled heretics—the destroyers of democracy. He appealed to the public-spirited persons to make the villages of this country self-sufficient and self-reliant and make them centres of health, vigour and culture.

Nearly 300 delegates representing various local bodies, all over the Province and including representatives of village panchayats, attended the Conference.

Referring to the observation made by the Governor of Bombay, recently, during the course of an address to a local body in the Karnatak, that maladministration of local bodies had grown to such a dimension that the Central as well as the Provincial Governments were not disposed to entrust to local bodies any portion of the huge expenditure to be incurred in accordance with the gigantic post-war plans, Mr. Patil said that the Governor had only voiced the opinions of the official world. Mr Patil added that the reports about the administration of local bodies were exaggerated. "The annual audit reports", he said, "are given publicity, and insignificant or imaginary or election-manipulating shortcomings of a small number of persons are magnified.

"The give only a few instances" he observed. "We are told every year that members of local bodies themselves are in arrears of taxes. If you watch their numbers and amounts involved, you will find that out of hundreds and hundreds of members, there are very few of them who are cumulatively in arrears for a few hundred rupees. If you go a little deeper, you will find that in some cases, there is a legal dispute, and that is the reason or non-payment.

We are again told that some local bodies are spending more than their income. If you examine this complaint more closely, he will possibly trace that there has been an accumulation of funds in the past years made by savings, and this fund is sought to be in part utilized by concerned local bodies".

Continuing Mr. Patil said: "These reports and their perpetual propaganda have created an atmosphere wherein a general, superficial belief is prevailing that everything connected with local bodies is dark". He added that such a belief was responsible for a number of good people keeping out from local bodies.

The remedy likely to be suggested by the centralisers—bureaucrats most of them—to supposed evils was the taking away of powers of local bodies and divert their sources of income to Provincial coffers of rather, in effect, to reduce them to the position of mere consultative or advisory bodies.

WHY EXAGGERATE IT?

The speaker believed that no one in India wished to abolish local self-Government and have totalitarianism in its place. He, therefore, appealed to every one not to be unnecessarily despondent and pessimistic. He did not wish to deny the existence of maladministration, but he strongly protested against the exaggerated notions of it which permeated and poisoned the minds of the people.

The aim of the local bodies was to provide all the facilities of a civilized life. Because of the step-motherly attitude of the present government, the local bodies should set out to distinguish between essentials and non-essentials. It was essential to have pure potable water and hygienic surroundings, conservancy and drainage. That did not mean that he minimised the importance of cultural and other activities. "But the poor man", he added, "must look to his stomoch first and culture next".

PROCUREMENT OF FOOD GRAINS

The problem of procurement and distribution of foodgrains had risen only recently due to war condition. The policy in regard to these had caused great hardship and much distress. Local bodies should have been the agencies to undertake the work, when representative government was absent out the centre and in Provinces. "What I find is, "he observed. "is that neither local bodies are doing the work nor have they raised their voices against the prevailing injustice. No doubt, the result is that the people are not obtaining adequate quantity of wholesome foodstuffs". "Will the local bodies yet rise to the occasion, "he asked, "and condemn the present policy of Government which has given rise to those harrowings conditions?".

Mr. Patil suggested that civil consciousness should be roused, (1) by introducing intensive reading in civic during all stages of educational system. (2) by making use of all modern forms of propaganda to popularise the working of local bodies. (3) by taking care that local elections are run on sound lines, eliminating undesirable practices, (4) by letting parties return candidates only on merits, qualifying them for service in civic bodies and (5) by letting Provincial Government entrust this work to the Local Self-Government Institute to which the speaker paid handsome complements.

OFFICIAL APATHY

Referring to the Village Panchayats, Mr. Patil said: "It is now time to take stock of the working of these institutions—after the far-reaching changes were made in the Village Panchayat Act, 1939. I am told that the working of the Act has reveled some short-comings which will be discussed in the Conference by the Delegates present. Apart, from the short-comings which are bound to occur in any measure of far-reaching importance, I suppose that any representative Government if it had the working of the Act in its hands, would have strived to make these institutions successful on the lines projected in the preamble to the Act. I am sorry to note that the present Government has not been able to find time nor has shown any anxiousness to work the Act in the spirit in which it was enacted".

After the President's address, delegates made speeches regarding specific grievances in local bodies which they represented.

Mr. S. S. Mare (Poona) said that the local bodies were facing imminent extinction, and as such their representatives should be on their legs and give what, he described, as the last-ditch fight. He appealed to the delegates not to concentrate their attention on unimportant grievances and squabbles but to concentrate only on few important issues and put their drive and energy into them

The Conference, then, adjourned till Sunday, (to-day).

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Shud 6, 2001
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 4, 1364
Parsi: Shehrevar 18, 1314
Sunrise: 8-6 a.m Sunset 7-40 p.m.
Hightide: 4-42, 17-36
Lowtide: 11-06, 23-18

To-day's Engagements

URDU LITERATURE: Mr. F. A. Sufi's paper on 'Contribution to Urdu Literature by Mehdi Hasan Ifadi' at meeting of Dairat-ul-Adab (Literary Circle). 5-30 p m, today Rahat Basar Manzil Mahim.

ARYA PARISHAD: An extraordinary meeting today 4 p m Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

G. E INSTITUTE'S GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL: Prize-giving ceremony, today 5 p m Ratanchand Hirachand presiding.

NEW MODEL HIGH SCHOOL: Annual Athletic Sports today 3-30 p m, Nowroji Hill Gardens, Chinch Bunder, (behind the School) M. U. Mirchandani presiding.

SAMARTH VYAYAM MANDIR: Athletic performance by students, today 5-15 p m Gokhale Road, North Dadar, Mr. Khimji M. Bhujpuria presiding.

SATYARTH PRAKASH: Public Meeting, at Arya Samaj Kakadwadi, today (Sunday) 7-30 p m. Shri Swami Bhawani Dayal's and Shamdas Gidwani's public lecture on "Sind Situation and Satyartha Prakash."

BUDDHA SOCIETY: Prof. Ruchi Ram Sahni's public lecture, "Anand Vihara", Nair Hospital Compound, near Central Station, 11 a m (S T), on "Materialism yesterday, today and tomorrow".

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL: Efficiency Prize Distribution Ceremony 6-30 p m today School (Lower Parel) premises. Mr S K Patil presiding.

G WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Following sub-committees to meet at their Ward Committee's Office: (1) Harijans 9-30 a m (2) Labour 10 a m, (3) Students 10-30 a m, (4) Liquidation of illiterary, 11 a.m.

BOMBAY SOUTH INDIA CLUB: Social gathering, Khalsa College Hall, Matunga, today 4 p m. Talk by Mr A M M Vellian Chettiar on "Life In Burma."

RALLY OF LOKASENA VOLUNTEERS: At 5-30 p m today Khalsa College grounds. Prof. N. R. Phatak presiding.

ESPLANADE HIGH SCHOOL P. S. ASSN.: Adjourned general meeting today, 10-30 a m, premises of the School (160, Hornby Road, Bori Bunder).

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION: Of D. L. B. primary schools in Malad, today, 4 p m, premises of D. L. B. Marathi Boys' School, Jackeria Road, Malad, Prof. V. G. Rao presiding. Variety programme by students, also Exhibition, which is open to public today and tomorrow (Monday).

DUTT SANGEET VIDYALAYA: Annual gathering, today, 5 p m, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Mrs Kamala S. Dongerkery presiding.

RASHTRABHASHA CERTIFICATE DISTRIBUTION: Today, at 5 p m, Madhavsi Amarsi High School, Andheri, Sjt K. Navatia presiding, Sjt. Kausalyayan to deliver convocation address.

ANTONIO D'SOUZA HIGH SCHOOL O. S. UNION: Debate in School Hall, today, 10-30 a m Mrs. Violet Alva presiding. Subject: "That Artificial Aids to Beauty Should be Abolished."

TRINITY MUTUAL HEALTH CLINIC: (Orient High School, Kalewadi.) Open for public today (Sunday), between 4 and 6 p m.

MASS MEETING: Regarding compulsory primary education drive, today, 6-45 p m, open space near W. I. Tanneries, Dharavi (Speeches in Tamil)

P. P. NURSING ASSOCIATION: Biennial general meeting today (Sunday) 10 a m, Ramwadi Ram Mandir, Kalbadevi.

BOMBAY EDUCATION LEAGUE: Meeting of Governing Council and prominent members of the League today 9-30 a m, at the League's office, Thakurdwar.

BUSINESS

Large quantities of hand-made Nepali writing and packing papers and raw wool (unwashed) for sale. Please correspond with Ajar Prasad Singh Pradhan Thamail, Katmandu, Nepal.

HOT FROM THE PRESS

TWENTY QUESTIONS ABOUT RUSSIA As. 8
ALL ABOUT THE NATIONAL FLAG As. 4
ECONOMICS OF NON-VIOLENCE As. 4
CHARACTER PATRIOTISM and INDIAN SWARAJ As 6

SELLING LIKE HOT CAKES

HAMARA HINDUSTAN PUBLICATIONS
23/2, Medows Street, Bombay 1.

INFLATION IN FILM. BUSINESS WILL PROVE FATAL?

Bombay, Feb. 16.

"The present war has so influenced the various branches of our industries and commercial activities that it has brought about a state of monstrous inflation. It has brought such a terrible wave of inflation specially in Indian film-industry that the morale and responsibility of the film as "art" and medium for cultural, social and national regeneration are at stake. Personally I think that this Mammon-worshipping attitude of certain of our Indian film producers, may prove suicidal. Its reaction is bound to be disastrous!"

Mr. B. N. Sircar
The New Theatres Chief.

These were the words uttered by the slow-speaking and smartly-dressed film-magnate of Calcutta, Mr. B N. Sircar, the Chief of The New Theatres Ltd., (Calcutta), who is now in the city, when interviewed by the press.

Mr. B. N. Sircar, who is now the guest of Mr. E. H. Mamooji of Calcutta Film Exchange attended the special meeting of the members of the Film-Advisory Board at New Delhi and has come down to Bombay for a short stay, to see the ovation accorded to his latest production "My Sister" by the Bombay-public.

Progressive Writers Association

A meeting of the Bombay Progressive Writers' Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the office of the People's Theatre, School of Indian Music, French Bridge, opposite Opera House.

Hon. Presidency Magistrates' Society

Some time ago strong criticism appeared in the "Bombay Sentinel" about the affairs of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates. It was however resented by the magistrates and a pathetic defence was offered by one of them through the medium of a contemporary evening paper.

The following actions of the H. P. Magistrates' Society however show that their affairs instead of improving are going from bad to worse.

The Society's President, Mr. D. Harrichand, died in June 1944 and although nine months have passed and the official year is coming to a close, the Managing Committee have not held another election for electing the President. The Vice-President has moreover assumed the role of the President without being properly elected and invited H. E. the Governor of Bombay and the members of the Society to a party at the Willingdon Sports Club on Tuesday, the 20th inst.

The Society is a Registered institution and it is not understood how the Vice-President can assume the Office of President without due election according to the Society's Rules and invite H. E. the Governor of Bombay to a Party in the name of the President who in fact does not exist.

Such a scandalous state of affairs in the management of the Society requires to be properly looked into by the members of the Society and all such irregularities remedied forthwith.

The Society's Rules provide for the Vice-President taking the chair during the casual absence of the President at meetings. They do not at all permit him to pose as President and issue invitations or do any other acts in his name. It is to be hoped that the members of the Society will soon enquire into this scandalous state of affairs and see that it is soon set right.

A WELL-WISHER.

RAMAKRISHNA ANNIVERSARY: 110th Birthday Anniversary of Bhagavan Sri Ramakrishna, there will be public celebration at Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar. Usha Kirtan and Vedic Chanting, etc. 7 a m, music at 9 a m, distribution of cash or kind to the poor 11 a m, Dance by Prof. Banabehari Maity 3 p m, Kirtan by Prof. S. V. Dandekar, 4 p m, Mr. Sarat Chandra Arolkar, Gandharvaratna and Mr. Ramachandra Pal to entertain with music Bhajan at 6 p m; Messrs. B G. Kher, J K. Mehta, Prof. G. C. Bannerjee and others to address.

JOURNALISTS' LECTURES: Under the auspices of the Horniman College of Journalism, a series of weekly public lectures by prominent journalists will be delivered at the premises of the Khalsa College, Matunga. Mr. K. B. Vaidya, former Editor of "Canton Daily Sun" and "Canton Truth", will begin the first of the series today (Sunday) at 10 a m. The subject will be "Editorials."

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1

SUNDAY, Feb. 18.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s) 8-0 a.m. News (H) 8-15 News, (E) 8-30 Music from Film 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow 9-15 Haripada Chaudhury (Flute) 9-30 D K Dholakia 9-45 Wamanrao Sadolikar 11-0 A I R Orchestra 11.10 "Langa-Ni-Ganth" (G) 11-30 Haripada Chaudhury (Flute) 11-45 Manhar G Barve 12-45 p m News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Music from Film 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 5-0 Wamanrao Sadolikar 5-30 Dilip Kumar Dholakia 5-45 Topical Talk 5-55 Locals 6-0 Mohantara Talpade 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 News Commentary 7-0 Kannada Songs 7-15 H Chowdkia (Flute) 7-30 Dilpkumar Dholak 7-45 Wamanrao Sadolikar 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 "Madhyanha" (M) 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B B C News (E) 9-45 Chinese Tapestry (E) 10-0 Ghost of Shay-Nayang.

"GHOST OF SHAY-NYANG": This musical comedy will be rebroadcast from A. I. R. Bombay, to-day (Sunday), on 244 metres at 10-00 p.m. with an almost entirely new cast. Its music is composed by Walter Kaufmann. The author of the libretto is G. R. George and the cast includes some of Bombay's most talented artists, supported by the Symphonic Strings conducted by the composer.

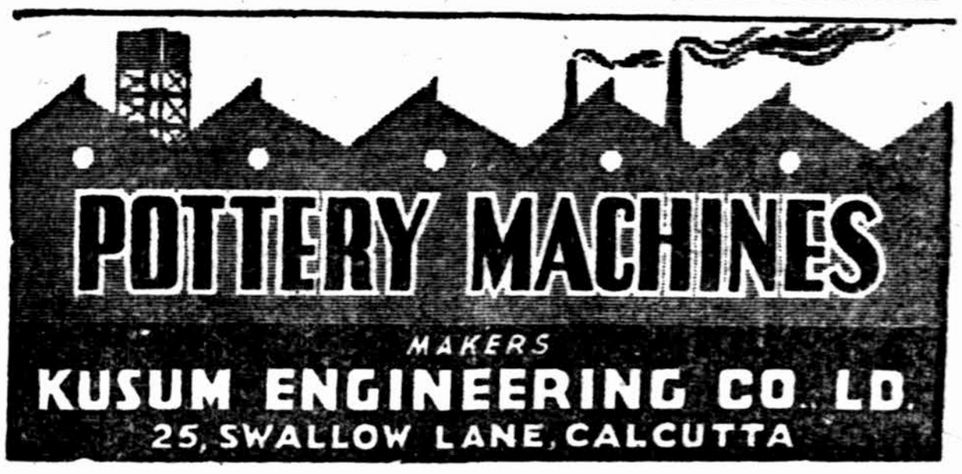
'CHINA' AN INTERVIEW: Mr. Frank Moraes, who has recently returned from China will be interviewed by Mr. Romesh Thaper, to-day, at 5-40 p.m. The interview will be broadcast by A. I. R. Bombay, both on 244 and 61.48 metres.

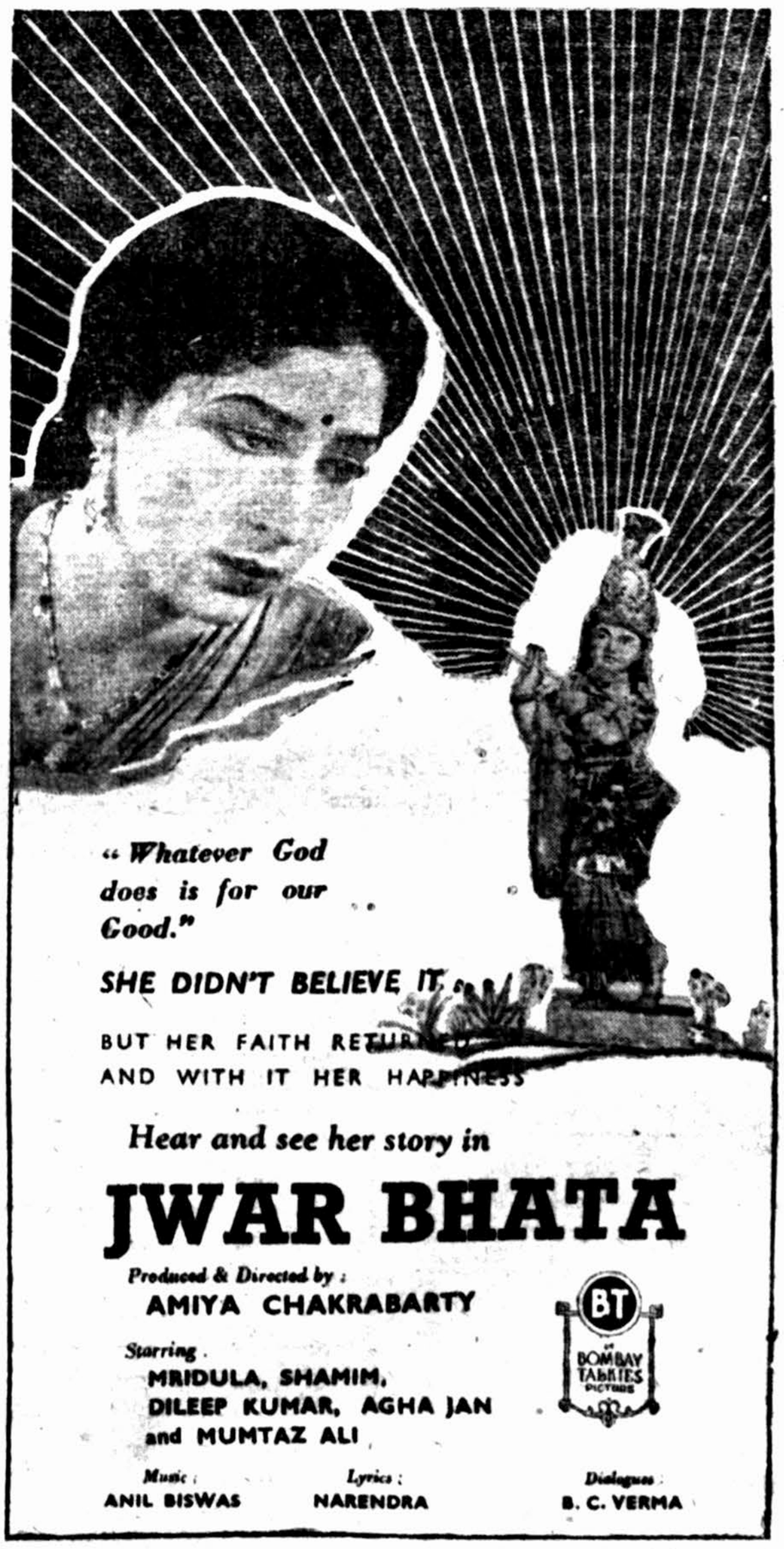
Lusitanians Draw With Pressmen: Bombay Hockey

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The first semi-final of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship between the Lusitanians and the "Times of India" resulted in a one-goal draw after a poor game. The "Times of India" were the better team but failed to convert several good scoring chances while the Lusitanians after a disappointing display in the beginning fought back splendidly in the closing stages and thoroughly deserved their equaliser.

The pressmen were the first to score after the interval when Correa converted a capital centre from Mendis from the right, but in the closing stages L. D'Souza equalised from a scramble in the goalmouth. The game will be replayed tomorrow at 4-30 p.m.





12th WEEK

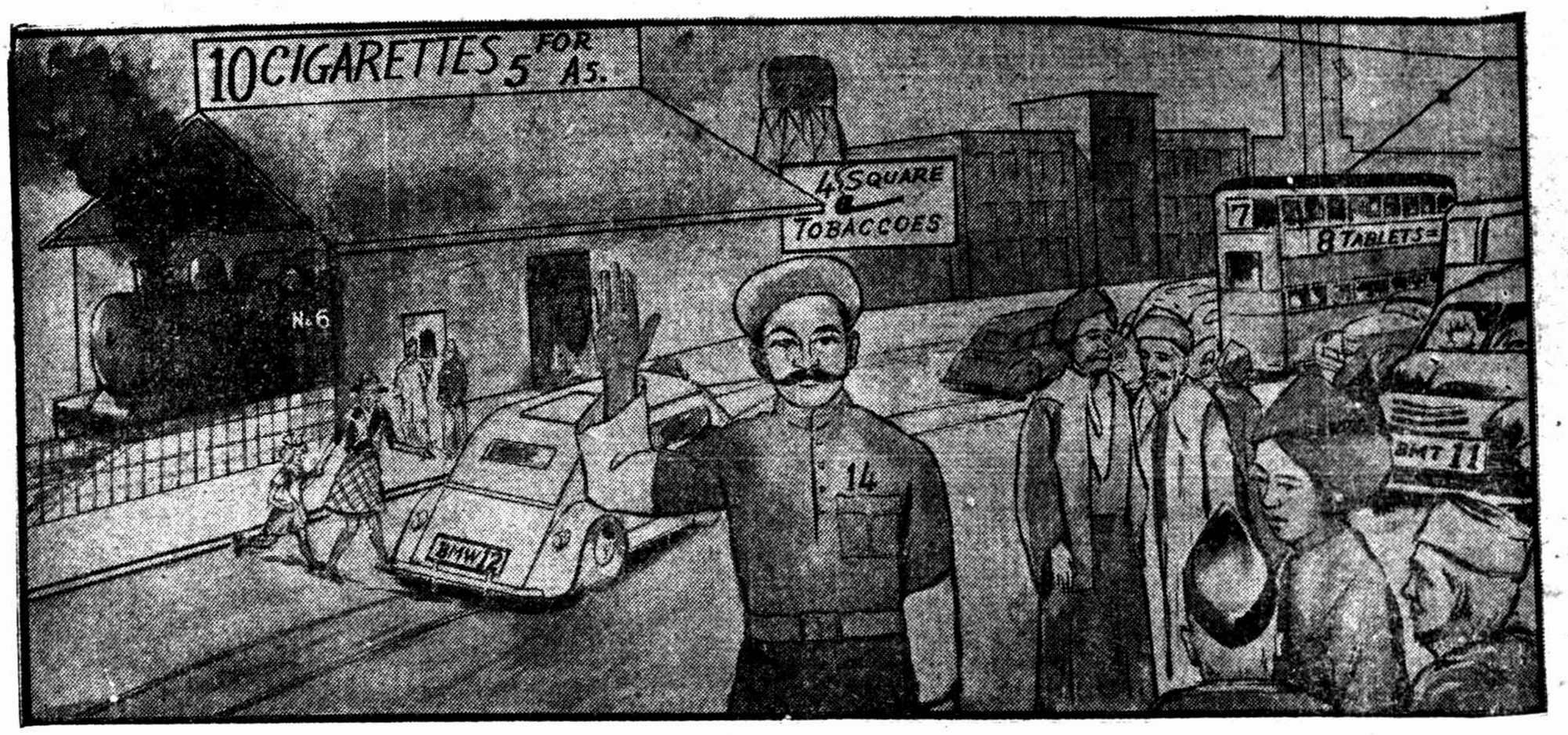
Advance Booking:
9-30 a.m. to 12 Noon
3-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.
MATINEE SUNDAY AT 1 P.M.

MAJESTIC
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.

Also running at:—
NEW LAXMI TALKIES—SURAT, VASANT TALKIES, POONA and MOHAN TALKIES, BARODA

Figures Competition

RUPEES 2,500 IN PRIZES



The Competition this time is quite of a new kind. It is so easy to solve that we feel sure many of our readers wishing to secure substantial prizes will take part in it.

In the illustration given above there are nine different numbers in various places and positions. You have to pick out only eight of these numbers and arrange them in four pairs, each pair to fill the blank spaces on either side of the + (plus) sign in the coupon. The sum (addition) of each pair must be shown in the last column. In selecting the numbers from the picture care must be taken to see that the grand total of the last column is exactly 80 as shown in the coupon.

We give below by way of example, to make the competition quite clear to you, one of the possible solutions:—

$3 \times 2 = 6$
$6 + 4 = 10$
$9 - 1 = 8$
$7 + 8 = 15$
$11 + 5 = 16$
$13 - 12 = 1$
$10 + 14 = 24$

80

It would not matter if the figures of the pair are entered in either position relative to the + (plus) sign. For instance the pair of 6 and 4 can be entered as $6+4=10$ or $4+6=10$. What is important for this competition is the sum (addition of the pair) viz 10 in the example given here.

If the figures entered by you in the last column of your solution tally exactly with those in the "correct solution" which we have safely deposited you will become eligible for the First Prize.

You can submit as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday the 21st February, 1945 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. Competitor's name and address must be written in full in block Capital letters on each and every entry coupon.

2. Entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this competition will be accepted on ordinary paper, cut approximately to the size of the Coupon.

4. Entrance Fee can be remitted by Money Order or by Postal Order or by Postage Stamps. Insufficient amount will disqualify all the entries.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered in any space will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay, under Licence No. 6 dated 12th May, 1941.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Competitors can submit as many entries as they like, with entrance fee of Annas 8 for each, written legibly on ordinary paper, cut approximately to the size of our coupon.

Address:
Competition Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle,"
Fort, Bombay.

CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY 21ST FEBRUARY 1945

LICENCE NO. 6 DATED 12TH MAY 1941.

FIGURES COMPETITION	
3 × 2 =	6
+ =	
9 − 1 =	8
+ =	
+ =	
13 − 12 =	1
+ =	
	80

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

FIGURES COMPETITION	
3 × 2 =	6
+ =	
9 − 1 =	8
+ =	
+ =	
13 − 12 =	1
+ =	
	80

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Name .....

Address .....

How W. I. F. A. Encourages Indian Football

By J. C. MAITRA

If anybody thinks, after reading my last two articles that I have finished the catalogue of my grievances against the W.I.F.A. he is sadly mistaken. I shall disillusion him presently. In my last article I had mentioned that Turner and Co., had turned down my proposal to stage a special match for the benefit of the Kasturba Memorial Fund or donate the proceeds of the International Match between Indians and Europeans to it perhaps not knowing anything about this proposal, "Bobby" Talyarkhan wrote in the "Sentinel" that the proceeds of the latter should be ear. marked for some Indian charity last year instead of the Navy Sheep Skin Jackets Fund as was done in the previous years.

MOST IMPORTANT MATCH HELD UP.

The result of all this was that this most important match of the soccer season was he'd up till the last. But for a comp'aint in the "Chronicle," perhaps this annual engagement would have been left in the cold storage altogether. Actually it has played on the last day of the season when everybody was fed up with its long—drawn out duration. The effect of it was that some of the leading Indian players whose number is very small, indeed, could not take part in it for one reason or another and the gates also suffered considerably. If the above suggestions were not made at all, I have not the least doubt in my mind the said International match would have been staged in due course for the usual cause—and with greater success!

HOW I.F.L. WAS TREATED

Now let me turn to the Indian Football League. Its progress in the northern part of the city has been an eyesore to some people who call themselves promoters of Indian football. Last season it so happened that the I.F.L's finances were badly affected owing to the promotion of disruption of some of the Parel teams and to the levy of Entertainment Tax on one and two annas gate charges by Government. So the I.F.L. proposed to start a senior section of their League for the First Division teams only. In fact the suggestion came from some of the Indian clubs concerned as they complained that their players were not getting sufficient practice from the Harwood League.

LEAGUE FOR SENIOR INDIAN TEAMS TURNED DOWN.

I may point out here that during the League each team in it gets to play only once in a week or ten days. That is not enough for the players to keep themselves in proper turn especially when their clubs have not got grounds of their own for regular practice. So two matches a week would not have been a hardship to them at all. On the other hand, they would have kept them in better form. On the top of it the W.I.F.A. runs only half a League in that they do not have return matches according to the League rules prevailing everywhere. It was therefore a surprise and a shock to the I.F.L. Committee and the clubs concerned when they heard that the W.I.F.A. had refused sanction.

SAME FATE FOR TERRITORIAL TOURNAMENT

Later on they applied for sanction for a new tournament on territorial basis. Not that players were to be invited from upcountry for the purpose. The idea was to select local players hailing from different parts of the country like Maharashtra, Kanara, Goa, South India and Bombay and form teams according to their respective territories. This would have created a good deal of interest among the players and fans alike. But strange as it may seem, the W.I.F.A. Committee turned down this proposal also on some flimsy grounds. Behram Doctor, however, let the cat out of the bag by saying that as I was against communal sport I wanted to start this competition as a counter-blast to their Hexangular which is played on religious basis!

ENCOURAGEMENT TO RELIGIOUS FACTIONS

So you see that this cosmopolitan body which is supposed to exist for the promotion of soccer in Western India is using its subtle means to spread the virus of Communalism among Indian Sportsmen. Once they had actually invited the Qaid-e-Azam Jinnah and the members of the Working Committee of the Muslim League to the Cooperage as their Guests of Honour. Why they have not invited Vir Savarkar and members of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha so far I cannot tell. Perhaps their turn will come later on!

MORE IMPEDIMENTS THAN HELP

The Indian Football League Committee had made a further request to permit Junior Services teams to participate in the Dos Cup Tournament. This also received a similar treatment at the hands of the W.I.F.A. Committee. Is this the way to encourage football, I ask in all seriousness. It is generally believed that some members of the W.I.F.A. Committee are very jealous of the progress the I.F.L. has made in the Northern part of the island. They are therefore putting all kinds of obstacles in their way. One thing I can boldly state that I could have shown much greater progress at Parel had I not faced many obstructions from the Cooperage gods off and on.

MY PROPOSALS BEFORE GENERAL BODY.

In view of the annual General meeting which will be held next week I have submitted the following propositions for its consideration:—

(1) "That in the best interest of Indian football in general and Bombay's soccer in particular the W.I.F.A. should participate in the Inter-Provincial Tournament for the Santosh Trophy every year."

(2) "That the W.I.F.A. should permit prominent local teams to participate in the up-country All-India tournaments like the I.F.A. Shield so that they may gain experience under different conditions."

(3) "That the W.I.F.A. should invite prominent up-country teams to take part in the Rovers Cup every year with a view to add interest to the Tournament."

(4) "That the W.I.F.A. should abolish the Pentangular Tournament on communal basis as it is against the best interests of the nation and start a new competition on territorial basis."

CLASSIFICATION OF MEMBERS

(5) "That the W.I.F.A. should have two classes of Membership namely, (1) Association Membership and (2) Club Membership. Association members shall be entitled to enjoy all the rights and privileges allowed by the Association, but not the amenities provided by the Club House, and shall pay the annual subscription of Rs. 5. club members shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of the Association and also the amenities provided by the Club House and shall pay the annual subscription of Rs. 10. The admission fee for all members shall be Rs. 10."

THE GOAL

In a previous article I have dwelt on all the above points in detail. Therefore, I do not see any need for dilating on them again. The only thing I wish to stress at this stage is that whatever the W.I.F.A. does it should do with one view and that is the spread and advancement of football in all directions so that Bombay may contribute her proper share in the national pool when the time for international contests arrive. If the W.I.F.A. keeps our players locked up within our own borders they will never be able to rise above the local level. They will be quite at sea when they may be sent out of the province—let alone foreign countries. They must be allowed to make periodical visits in different parts of the country so that they may get used to varied conditions.

NEED FOR HELP NOT SLOGANS

It is no use merely shouting for boots—and the booted order of play,—when ninety nine per cent of the players cannot afford to buy them. Who can provide the vast number of our budding players with boots? Nobody. So they have got to have their early practice and training in the bare footed methods. A good player can always shift into boots when he is given the opportunity and the gear. It is for the prominent clubs to provide them with the necessary gears. The Association may also help some outstanding players. But the opportunities for gaining experience can be provided by the Association alone. If it does not do its duty by them it has no right to exist.

OUR DAILY BREAD

IN this hour of peril prayers for our daily bread acquire a new intensity. We are reminded more acutely than before of our dependence on a Higher Power for our loaves and cakes and our food-grains of all kinds. We recognise more readily too the debt we owe to the cultivators and farm-workers who grow the food-grains at home and the merchant seamen who bring in imports from overseas. It does not occur to us that to the chemist is due his meed of praise. Yet housewives as well as bakers can see his contribution in baking powder and bicarbonate of soda, and grain merchants in the fumigants used to protect stored flour or grain from insect pests. These are small things in comparison with what the chemist has done to enable the grower to harvest every ounce from every acre. To ensure healthy crops, he has provided mercurial dusts which prevent the diseases carried by the seeds. To check weeds he has provided sprays for their destruction in growing corn. To increase the yield from the soil he has provided fertilisers. A single pound's weight of sulphate of ammonia can, if properly applied, provide enough extra grain to make a quartern loaf of wheat bread or fifteen plates of oatmeal porridge! In the science and practice of soil fertilisation Britain has always been in the van. Cavendish, between 1781 and 1784, was the first man to "fix" nitrogen from the air. Basic slag was a British discovery and Lawes disdiscovered superphosphate, the first chemical fertiliser to be made on a commercial scale. A century ago Lawes and Gilbert gave the world its first agricultural research station — at Rothamsted in Hertfordshire.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

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WANTED, for Special Branch, Lady Stenographers-CUM-Confidential Assistants and Lady Typists and Clerks. Starting pay of former Rs. 200—Rs. 260|- and of latter Rs. 100—Rs. 150|- per MENSEM according to qualifications and experience PLUS usual War Allowance or Dearness Allowance. A few Typists and Clerks possessing working knowledge of Shorthand will be eligible for Special Pay of Rs. 20|- per mensem. Candidates should be prepared to produce satisfactory credentials as to their integrity and suitability for the posts.

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Apply immediately giving full details, viz., date of birth full educational qualifications, professional and teaching experience previous service if any, etc. Copies of all necessary certificates should be attached. Applications should reach Secretary Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, P. W. D. Secretariat, Bombay, not later than the 28TH FEBRUARY, 1945

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RISE OF ONE DOLLAR PER BALE IN N. Y. COTTON

BANKHEAD PREDICTS CONTINUATION OF C. I. C. BUYING.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.

The opening advances extended under the leadership of distant months with buying based on senator Bankhead's prophecy of the continuance of the Commodity Credit Corporation buying programme for another year after its expiration at the end of June adding that the Office of Price Administration would not object to the recent factors in connection with lend-lease demands. Possibilities of parity formula changes and inflation psychology were helpful but prices eventually sagged under increased realising. The session closed steady.

There was extensive buying in New Crop months which recorded a rise of one dollar per bale.

At the opening March was quoted 22.10 and July stood at 21.70. Under increased buying March advanced to 22.19 which was the highest level reached during the first hour.

Thereafter there was increased realising and March lost 15 points from the highest level and was quoted 22.05 which proved to be the lowest reached at noon.

In the afternoon the market was again steady with renewed buying and the session closed at a net rise of 5 to 26 points. Spot Cotton prices gained 4 points at 22.43 c. per lb.

NEW YORK COTTON.

March 22.10+05, May 22.02+08, July 21.67+11, October 21.15+24 December 21.08+26, January 21.02+26, March righest (10-11 a.m.) 22.19+14 March lowest (12-26 p.m.) 22.05—, Middling Spot 22.43+04.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

March 22.02+11, May 21.99+08 July 21.70+15, Middling Spot 21.55+10.

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

March 22.11, May 21.98 July 21.67

CONSUMPTION OF U. S. A. COTTON.

Consumption of U.S.A. Cotton during the month of January amounted to 85,000 Bales.

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CITY MARKETS

GOLD AND SILVER

Bulls Score Easy Success

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

The local bullion market remains to be a puzzle to a layman where professional bulls are scoring easy successes and have pushed up quotations. Most of the floating stock is held by these professionals and are dictating prices to bears who indulge in short sales on excellent war news and on hopes of an early peace.

The upward trend is supported by steady increase in paper currency and improved demand for both Gold and Silver based on inflation theory. It is difficult to say whether this demand is genuine or speculative but its effect is there. In the meantime professional operators are daily taking over Banks sales of Gold and Silver. Thus there remains scarcity of supplies.

However this kind of manipulation cannot continue permanently and we fear that the rise is overdone. Under such a state Bears will cease selling short and when Bulls unload their holdings it will be difficult to find out buyers in a declining market.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 124/10 for Forward Silver and after declining to Rs. 124/8 advanced to Rs. 125/7. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 125/10.

Trading in Forward Gold commenced at Rs. 72/6 and after declining to Rs. 72/3, quotation improved to Rs. 72/9. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 73.

Later on there was scattered realising and closing quotations were as under:—

SILVER.

Ready	125	3	0
Forward	125	0	0

GOLD.

Ready	72	12	0
Forward	72	6	0
Sovereigns	48	12	0

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

The local market opened to-day at Rs. 440 for March delivery and improved to Rs. 441 under scattered buying. At this level the demand was satisfied and the market reacted to Rs. 440/8 and steadied with little business passing.

Later on the market was steady with moderate buying and March advanced to Rs. 441/8. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. March	441	8	0
I.C.C. May	453	4	0
I.C.C. July	466	4	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton March Contract is 512 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
I.C.C. March	441	439/8	440/8
I.C.C. May	453/8	451/8	452
I.C.C. July	467	464/8	465
Karachi March	45/12/6	45/8/3	45/12/6

COTTON ROOM RATES.

Jarilla Extra Spr-fine. 451, Sup. 446, Fine. 441, F. Good. 346; M.G.N.T. Sind-Ame. Extra Spr-fine. 531 Sup. 526, Fine. 521, F. Good. 516; 4 F. Pun/American Extra Spr-fine. 478 Sup. 473, Fine. 468, F. Good. 463; L.S.S. Pun/American Extra Spr-fine. 538, Sup. 533, Fine. 528, F. Good. 523; 289 F. Pun/American Extra Spr-fine. 606, Sup. 601, Fine. 596, F. Good. 591; Saw-Gd 4 F. Extra Spr-fine 474, Sup. 469, Fine. 464, F. Good. 459.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Feb. 17.

Tata Ordinary 398/8, Tata Deferred 2,140, Indian Iron 39/8, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 33, Bombay Dyeing 1,782/8, Central India 386/4, Century 910, Gokak 296/14, Kohinoor 598/2, Simplex 260, Andhra Valley 1,775 Tata Hydro 204/6, Tata Power 1,870 Associated Cement 239/8, Belapur 227/8 Bombay Burma (Old) 550.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHUJ Feb. 17.

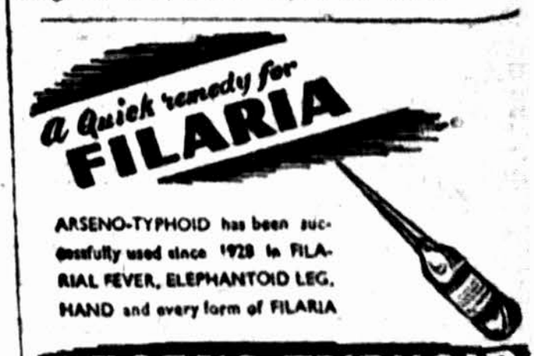
To-day's Hundi rate of Kori 353, Gold Rs. 69, Silver Rs. 103/12.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA Feb. 17.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours on 14/2/45.

Allahabad 81 50 0, BOMBAY 82 67 0, Calcutta 92 68 0.3 Cawnpore 80 47 0, Cuttak 94 62 0, Darjeeling 50 34 0 Delhi 73 44 0, Dehra Dun 69 39 0, Jacobabad 79 41 0, Karachi 76 59 0, Lahore 71 38 0, Lucknow 83 49 0, Madras 94 75 0, Nagpur 88 57 0, Patna 82 54 0, Peshawar 67 35 0, Shillong 65 47 0, Simla 42 28 T.—A. P.



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Bombay Races

Odds On Annexes Governor General's Cup

FAVOURITES DISAPPOINT IN SEVERAL EVENTS

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

Several outsiders scored at Mahaluxmi when the final day of the Big Meeting was decided. The attendance was remarkably good, and the sport though bitterly expensive, was of thrilling order.

The Maharaja of Kashmir's Odds On won the all important Classic, the Governor-General's Cup. Ferial placed second and the greatly fancied Royal Jester was third.

Churchill was backed down to odds in the General Obaidullah Khan Memorial Gold Cup and his numerous supporters were shocked to find his doleful performance when failing to figure in the frame. Sunbathing under the clever guidance of young Kheem Singh, gained the spectacular victory.

Kheem Singh also steered Fortunate Lad to victory in the Byculla Club Cup. Chanak who made a desperate effort over the last stretch placed second and was narrowly separated while Finalist the old-timer placed third.

Mr. Colman won the Turf Club Cup and surprisingly, he was better fancied than Wavell who was shouldering the crushing impost. The superb Wavell faced hair-breadth defeat, but was not disgraced. He conceded a lump of weight to the winner, and at the end when the challenge came from the beaten horse, Evans had to pull out all that was left in the winner.

Trainer Thompson pulled out a profitable double through the medium of General MacArthur and Manjri Delight in their respective divisions of the Harbour Plate.

The treble event pool was paid off to 335 ticket-holders. Each one collected Rs. 334-8-0.

The following are the results:

THE HARBOUR PLATE Division III—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. B. Patel and D. K. Parker's MAID OF HONOUR 8-11 B. Khalil 1
Mrs. Justice's INJUSTICE 8-2 Dasrath Singh 2
Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's GOLD MOHAR 9-2 Khade 3
M/s. B. Patel and Parkar's PRINCESS MARY 8-4 Chavan 4

Won by 1 3/4 lengths, 1 length. 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 43 1/5 seconds.

Not run: Squirt, Comet and Allan.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 21 and Rs. 18.

Trainer: H. Chotani

THE HARBOUR PLATE. Division IV—Distance 1 mile.

Mr W W Walker's GENERAL MACARTHUR 8-8 Whiteside 1
Major A. Svamvur's BIRTHDAY MORN 8-6 Southey 2
Mr K Muncherji's HOTCH POTCH 8-9 Sibbritt 3
Mr J H Sorabji's DOODAL DANDY 8-12 West 4

All ran.

Won by 3 lengths, 5 lengths. 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 43 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 102. Places Rs. 31, Rs. 29 and Rs. 19.

Trainer: J Thompson.

THE HARBOUR PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Mr V G Pittie's CYRENAICA 8-13 Burn 1
Mr Habib I Rahimtoola's DASHING PRINCE 8-10 E Britt 2
Mr G A Jasdanwalla's RED PRINCESS 8-0 Mullsingh 3
Messrs Tyebjee and Maskati's MUBASHSHIR 8-2 Sibbritt 4

Not run: Masked Raider, Neelam, Strathnune, Rex, Mastani, and Square Deal.

Won by 3/4 length, 2 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 43 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 56.

Trainer: Higgins.

THE MANTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mrs. H Marginson's FAIRPATH 7-12 West 1
Maharaja of Baroda's SAVOYARD 8-9 E Britt 2
Mr A Higgins' CARLOS 9-0 Burn 3
Maharani Chimnabai and Maharaja of Cooch Behar's DON'T SHOOT 8-8 Whiteside 4

Not run: Flashing Prince, Mahboob and Cobalt.

Won by 2 lengths, Short head, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 40 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 118. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 21 and Rs. 30

Trainer: Randall.

THE TURF CLUB CUP—Distance 1 3/4 miles.

Mr L V Malkani's MR. COLMAN 8-7 Evans 1
Nawabzadas Yemin-ul-Mulk and Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's WAVELL 10-12 Bhoor Singh 2
Messrs S S Chenoy and S A Poonawalla's SUBHI JAZIRA 7-7 B Khalil 3
Maharaja of Baroda's CHIEF RULER 10-0 Sibbritt 4

Not run: Shy Lady.

Won by Short head, Neck. 3 lengths.

Time: 3 minutes 23 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 16 and Rs. 58.

Trainer: Buckley.

THE GENERAL OBAIDULLAH KHAN MEMORIAL GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs Hope and Chandulal J Shah's SUNBATHING 8-12 Kheem Singh 1
Mr Adi H Billimoria's SAY WHEN 8-3 Burn 2
H H Maharaja of Gwalior's BLUE PENCIL 8-3 Roberts 3
Maharaja of Baroda's SWEET DREAM 8-9 Britt 4

Not run: Peerless and Sunny Dan.

Won by Neck, 3/4 length, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 42 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 63. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 31 and Rs. 34.

Trainer: Talib.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1 3/4 miles.

Messrs. Ebrahim Mohd. and Abdul Husein Ali Akbar's FORTUNATE LAD 7-10 Kheem Singh 1
Maharani of Kolhapur's CHANAK 9-4 Britt 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's FINALIST 9-9 Roberts 3
Mr M D Petit's TATTER-SOL 8-2 Evans 4

All ran.

Won by: Head, 1 length. Short head.

Time: 3 minutes 12 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 110. Places Rs. 19 Rs. 14 and Rs. 20

Trainer: Mistry.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CUP—THE INDIAN ST. LEGER 1945—Distance 1 3/4 miles.

H H Maharaja of Kashmir's ODDS ON 8-9 Jones 1
Prince Aly Khan and Mr. R K F Singh's FERIAL 8-9 Burn 2
H H Maharaja of Gwalior's ROYAL JESTER 9-0 Roberts .. 3
H H Maharaja of Baroda's WAR ADMIRAL 9-0 Britt 4

All ran.

Won by 3/4 length, 1 1/2 lengths 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 3 minutes 8 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 16 and Rs. 11.

Trainer: Shinde.

THE HARBOUR PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Habib I Rahimtoola's MANJRI DELIGHT 8-4 Britt 1
Messrs B Patel and Parker's PESHAWAR EXPRESS 8-11 P Khade 2
Maharani Chimnabai and Maharaja of Cooch Behar's PRINCE BULAND 8-9 Whiteside 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's BISMARK 9-3 Roberts 4

Not run: Irish Right, Silver Phantom, Shabnam and Pleader.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 81. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 21 and Rs. 39.

Trainer: J Thompson.

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(2) For certificated nurses—Rs. 135—175.
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Allied Bid To Land In Iwojima

PARIS TO BE WORLD T. U. C. HEADQUARTERS

LONDON, Feb. 17: The World Trade Union Conference here today accepted a wide and comprehensive plan for a powerful democratic new World Trade Union Federation with headquarters in Paris. A representative Committee of 41 has been set up to begin the organisational work and act as an authority until the World Trade Union Conference is reconvened "not later than the end of 1945."

The Committee which will meet for the first time next Monday will act as the Conference Agent to ensure Trade Union representation at the coming Peace Conferences and at all preparatory Commissions or Conferences and will prepare a draft constitution for the new Federation for adoption at the reconvened World Trade Union Conference. The Committee has the power to call an Emergency World Conference, should developments dictate such a course. The report to the Conference emphasised the "unanimous view that an all inclusive World Trade Union Federation was a necessity, but the autonomy of all organisations to accept or reject the constitution of the proposed body was a clear and accepted fact."

NEW TYPE OF JAP FIGHTER

NEW YORK, Feb. 17: A Japanese News Agency report heard here said that a new type of Japanese fighter was used yesterday to intercept American aircraft.—Reuter

Madras V. Holkar

MADRAS, Feb. 17. The Ranji Trophy semi-final match between Madras and the Holkar Cricket Association commenced here today before a packed gathering of nearly 8,000.

MADRAS (First Innings) 154 (Johnstone 64, Aloa 40 Sarwaoh for 90).

HOLKAR (First Innings) for 1 wicket 49.

The Governor At Khopoli

Their Excellencies Sir John and Lady Colville, while proceeding by car to Lonavla on Thursday, halted a few minutes at Khopoli, where they were received and garlanded at the gates of the Biochemical Industries, Khopoli, by the proprietor, Khan Bahadur Gulamnabi Naje of neral. Their Excellencies were interested to learn that the Khan Bahadur proposed to produce strawboard from new process and that the entire production would be placed at the disposal of the Government.

THE LAST PAGE

(Continued From Page 18)

meetings and Gandhiji praying at sunset on the sands at Juhu and what the people think of him. Also about the Government officials and what they do, and the sinister vans waiting beside Tilak's statue at Bombay, and the way Indian women look as they wait outside the jails for interviews—and about Nehru and about other people and things....

"It all sounds very elementary, I expect, and it is. But the British people are simple and everything must be simplified if they are to understand enough to act. Will they act? God knows. I hope for nothing. Everything depends ultimately on what you do over there. But naturally I go when they send for me and try to answer their questions. They have one more chance; their own personal experience of the last five years may help them. For in spite of the rationing and the soup kitchens they have suffered and are suffering acutely. These offensives are costly. The strain and tension is terrific. They are drab and grim and hard-working, these behind the lines here, but inwardly they are anxious, desperately anxious. I am hardened towards them for what they did to India but sometimes I pity them. They are pretty hopeless victims themselves....

"I wish I were back in the old fashioned house near *'Teen batti'* on the Hill where it became deliciously cool about midnight and one could slip out wearing pyjamas and wonder down by the sea and read poetry by moonlight. I think if ever I come to write anything worth while I shall write it there. For the present no such freedom. No hope of it till India is free."

Good work, Margaret. Thanks and all the luck!

American Pacific Armada Resumes Attacks On Tokyo For Second Day

JAPS FEAR LANDING AT TWO POINTS ON MAINLAND

LONDON, February 17: The Japanese News Agency reports that Allied troops have attempted to land in Iwojima, but that all attempts have so far been repulsed.

The agency added that the landing operations were started on beaches on the south-eastern part of the Island at about 10-30 this morning.

Reuter adds that the news of an attempted landing on the fortress island of Iwojima—an advanced bastion covering the sea approaches to Tokyo—follows 36 hours' bombing of the Tokyo area by Allied carrier-borne planes and bombardment of Iwojima itself by heavy guns of a United States Pacific Task Force.

Battleships and cruisers of Admiral Chester Nimitz's Pacific Fleet were this morning reported from the Pacific Commander-in-Chief's Advanced Headquarters to be continuing the bombardment of Iwojima.

The Tokyo Radio to-day broadcast a Japanese Imperial Hq. 'Communique' saying: "Enemy carrier-based planes again raided the Kanto district and the Ashizuoka Prefecture from 7 o'clock to-day." (These districts were the same as those attacked yesterday).

The announcer added: "Continuous waves of enemy aircraft have been attacking the Japanese mainland. They started from enemy naval units which made their appearance in the vicinity of the Japanese coast. More than ten aircraft carriers are the core of the enemy force."

The Tokyo Radio said to-day: "The Japanese people takes the large scale enemy air attacks with surprising calm. This new development obviously points to a new invasion."

The Radio reported that the Allied air attacks extended to Formosa, the Japanese island base between the Philippines and the Japanese mainland.

JAPS FEAR LANDING

The Tokyo Home Radio warned the people that the Americans "may attempt to come near the homeland at two points, one of them the Boso Peninsula." It did not identify the other. The radio also said it seemed "the enemy has intentions of affecting a landing on Iwojima."

ARMADA AT WORK

An earlier message said:—

The greatest armada of all times continues to parade within 300 miles of Japan at the end of the day which has seen American planes hammer the Japanese Capital and its neighbourhood and a task force of more than 30 strong bombard Iwojima, the strategic island on the super-fortress route from the Marianas to the heart of Japanese Empire.

With 30 big warships—battleships, aircraft-carriers and cruisers—and between 1,200 and 1,500 carrier-based planes at the disposal of Vice-Admiral Mark Mitchel the belief is held that big things may happen.

Frontline despatches indicate that the current onslaught is aimed chiefly at crippling Japanese home based power in preparation for the invasion although there is no suggestion of a landing during the present stage of operations.

Nor is a clash with the Japanese home fleet expected although it is thought likely that big air battles may have already developed. If it was, its outcome is awaited here with confidence.

Montgomery On The Offensive Again

BRITISH AND CANADIANS CLOSING IN ON GOCH FROM TWO SIDES

S. H. A. E. F., Feb. 17.

Field Marshal Motgomery's powerful striking force in the Rhine-Mass corridor went on to the offensive again late yesterday, advancing up to two and a half miles and closing in on the vital fortress town of Goch on two sides in sudden blows writes Reutre's special correspondent with the First Canadian Army

Today's gains were the best of the week. One thousand prisoners were taken in addition to the ground gained. The attack brought the British and Canadians to within 2,500 yards of Goch from the north-east and north-west and expanded the perimeter of their front everywhere btween the Rhine and th Mass. The vital Goch-Calcar road has been cut and both Calcar and Goch are under heavy artillery and mortar fire.

Allied troops advancing towards Goch from the southern edge of the Reichswald Forest have taken Asperden, a road junction two miles north-west of Goch.

General Patton's third army troops extending their bridgehead into the Reich across the Our and Sauer rivers to a depth of three-and-half miles have captured half of the small German town of Schankweiler, six miles north-west of Echternach. Fighting is continuing north of the town.

On the West Front the Berlin Communique said the Americans had pushed back German positions in the battle area of the Lower Sauer river yesterday. The Canadian Army flung new divisions into the battle, but the attack was halted in the main German line. East and south-east of Gennep, Canadian attacks were unsuccessful.

Allies Bombard Franco-Italian Frontier

Allied Mediterranean Hq., Feb. 17: To-day's Communique said:

From February 7 to 12, continuous bombardments in support of the army were carried out against German positions near the Franco-Italian frontier by British, United States and French warships.

FIFTEENTH ARMY GROUP: Contact with the enemy was maintained by patrols of both Fifth and Eighth armies.

One enemy aircraft was destroyed and 22 of ours are missing.—Reuter.

RANGANADHAN IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17: Sir Samuel Ranganadhan, High Commissioner to the Government of India in London, who arrived in New Delhi today, will remain in this country till the end of May.—A.P.

Nehru And Pant To Be Taken To Bareilly Jail?

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 17.

It is reported that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Members of the Congress Working Committee, will be transferred to the Bareilly Central Jail. This is apparently the reason why Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Congress ex-Minister has been transferred to the Naini Central Jail. All the big three in one jail might have proved too great an explosive. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai has somehow got the reputation of 'no surrender' man in the eyes of Government.

NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION

An A. P. message from Lucknow says:

No confirmation is available in official circles here of the news published in a section of the Press that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant are being brought to the Central Jail, Bareilly, from Ahmednagar Fort.—A. P.

SEEKING INFORMATION IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17: Lobby talks indicate that Mr. Satya Narain Sinha, Chief Whip of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, is tabling a short notice question to enquire whether Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant have been transferred to the Bareilly Jail as reported in the "Hindustan Times" this morning and whether the Government will consider the desirability of transferring Acharya Narendra Deo and Acharya J. B. Kripalani to the United Provinces and other members of the Congress Working Committee now detained in the Ahmednagar Fort to their respective provinces.—

It is learnt that a meeting of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly will be held to-morrow to discuss the Party's attitude on the Railway Budget.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17: It is expected that session of the Chamber of Princes will be held about the middle of March, and that the election of the Chancellor Pro-Chancellor and the Standing Committee members, who resigned in December last year, following difference of opinion with the Crown representative, will take place a few days before the session. The dispute which led to the resignation is believed to be on the way to Settlement.—A.P.

Beggar Shot Dead Near Delhi Fort

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17: An unidentified person stated to be a beggar was shot dead late last night by a military guard outside the Red Fort.

It is stated that the beggar suddenly appeared near the sentry outside the Fort and snatching away his rifle ran towards Chandni Chowk. He was chased by other sentries and was shot dead.

An inquest has been started by the Additional District Magistrate.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17: The Viceroy and Lady Wavell returned to-day from tour.—A. P.

Mayor Opens Fruit And Flower Show

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A new field of activity in the interests of Bombay was undertaken by the Municipality today, with the organisation of a fruit and flower show at the Victoria Gardens. Soilless cultivation was a special feature of the show which included the best varieties of fruits and flowers assembled for public view in the city.

Declaring open the exhibition in the afternoon Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay said that the show conclusively proved that with a proper organisation and drive, much could be done to relieve people's distress due to food shortage

It was for the first time, said Mr. Nagindas, that the Municipality was organising a show of this type When the idea was mooted, the press and the public criticised the move to a certain extent on the ground that fruit and flower shows were out of place in a city which had acute shortage of water. The Mayor wished to point out that the quantity of water required for such shows was very small. The benefits accruing to the city as a result of encouragement to growers of vegetables and flowers were immense. The show definitely gave an impetus to the "grow more vegetables and fruits" campaign.

The Mayor congratulated Mrs Lilavati Munshi for sponsoring the idea of a fruit and flower show and for persuading the Corporation to organise it under its aegis.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi in a brief speech said that it was eight years ago that the idea of a fruit and flower show in the city originated, but nothing could be done till last year to put up a show. She was happy to announce that the Committee which organised it had succeeded to a great measure in giving a fillip to the "grow-more-food" campaign.

PRIZES AND AWARDS

After the opening of the show by the Mayor, silver cups and prizes were awarded for the best exhibits.

The exhibition includes educational stalls intended to give an idea of the best ways of preserving vegetables for home use. Charts showing the food position in the province, sources of seeds, plant diseases and pests and methods of their control are a feature of the stalls. The fruit section exhibits big papayas comparable to the size of large-sized jack fruits. Flowers include asters, carnations, chambeli, champa, chrysanthemums, gerbera, verbena hybrida, petunias, salvia, tuberoses, phlox drummondi and other rare specimens.

Illiteracy No Longer!

By Chitra Naik

For sometime past Bombay has been showing signs of having become very much education conscious. Some weeks ago we witnessed the literacy drive launched forth by the Adult Education Committee, and we keenly felt the force of the drive for we had to dive frequently in pockets and purses to contribute to the literacy fund. Later on the education conference organised by the Bombay Women's Association held its session.

Out of all these drives and conferences emerges a common factor—an intense desire to liquidate illiteracy, to liquidate illiteracy because it is a national evil, to liquidate illiteracy because it has hampered from all sides the progress of our national reconstruction. As a means of achieving its speedy liquidation the education conference has stressed the need of enforcing compulsion in the primary stages of education. It enunciates the maxim "Take care of the child's education for then the adult's education will take care of itself"; and that as today's child is to-morrow's adult, the only way to guarantee adult literacy is to make primary education compulsory. In every progressive country it is the children who are first taken care of, it is the education of children that makes the utmost demands on the attention of the state, has the greatest claim on its revenue, and is given the foremost place in the programme of national planning.

Gokhale's Plea

This was realized by the great Indian educationist G. K. Gokhale as far back as 1911, when he introduced in the Central Legislature his bill "to make better provision for the extension of elementary education." He brought to the notice of Government, as forcefully as he could, the necessity of adopting the principle of compulsion. In those days, however, Indians were very modest in their aspirations and modest also in the expression of those aspirations. Gokhale, therefore, basing his arguments on the Education Acts of England and Ireland suggested to Government, in as persuasive a language as possible that "There should be a definite programme for education, just as there was a programme for railways, and it should be carried out year after year."

Gokhale drew a very touching picture of the educational backwardness of the masses and urged on Government the necessity of its giving financial support to schemes for the quick spread of education among them. "It is obvious," he declared, "that the whole working of the bill must depend upon the share which the Government is prepared to bear, of the cost of compulsory education, wherever it is introduced. I find that in England, the Parliamentary grants cover about two-thirds of the total expenditure on elementary schools. In Scotland it amounts to more than that proportion, whereas in Ireland it meets practically the whole cost." To carry out the scheme he suggested the appointment of a secretary for education.

The bill was thrown out by a majority brought about by official members under numerous pretexts. Government, however, readily accepted the suggestion to appoint a special officer in charge of education and thus sprang into existence our present education department with its involved machinery, narrow official bias, and its bunch of lethargic, non-thinking I.E.S. officers. One of the main reasons why the bill was thrown out by Government was that enforcing education by legislation might make people hostile to the Government, for in their hearts subject people are always suspicious of the intentions of foreign rulers. In a way it is true. It is true that Indians have always been suspicious of the intentions of their rulers and they are getting more and more suspicious every minute of their lives. But so far as compulsion of education goes Government need not have feared so much the adverse reactions of people.

The Gaekwar of Baroda had successfully introduced compulsion in 1906. That measure was cited by Gokhale in support of his bill. But it was of no avail. Gokhale had very unwisely pointed out that England, Scotland and Ireland shouldered nearly the whole responsibility of financing their elementary education. For very obvious reasons this could not be possible in India. We cannot say that the foreign rulers wanted to impede the educational progress of India. We cannot, of course, accuse them of purposely trying to keep the Indian masses in ignorance. But this is what happened in the history of our mass-education. People remained steeped in ignorance. Their power to understand what was happening around them—in their own country and in other countries—remained muffled up in the shroud of illiteracy.

Tortoise Progress

Yet literacy is not such a difficult thing to achieve. Within a brief span of forty years 99 per cent of the population of Japan could read and write; in the Soviet, in Spain, in China—to cite a few names at random—the spread of letters was lightening-quick. But in India, in a stretch of fifty years—from 1881 to 1931. The literacy figure rose from 3. 5 to only 8.0 an increase of less than one per cent in every decade; whereas the population of India grows by one per cent every year!

In Bombay the Primary Education Act of 1923 contemplated introduction of universal compulsion within ten years. But till 1937, fourteen years after the passing of the Act only 3 per cent of population was brought under compulsion. Calculating the spread of compulsion at this rate it would take India nearly five hundred years to make it universal.

So far as our villages are concerned, we have to say that educationally they have never been alive since the advent of the British. Casting our eyes over some educational reports and enquiries published about one hundred years ago, we are presented with a surprising spectacle. To see the pleasant panorama of educational life then obtaining in our villages we will not depend solely on our own eyes for our vision might be said to be coloured by an anti-British bias. We shall look at it through the eyes of British officials only. To quote from an article written by M. R. Paranjpe.

"At the beginning of the nineteenth century there existed a fairly widespread organization for primary education in most parts of India. In Madras Presidency, Sir Thomas Munro found 'a primary school in every village.' In Bengal, Ward discovered that "almost all villages possessed schools for teaching reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic.' In Malva, Malcom noticed that 'every village with about a hundred houses had an elementary school at the time of its coming under British suzerainty."

No Patience Left

We also know from authentic sources that the instruction imparted in these schools was closely related to the life of the pupil and made him an efficient villager. Its utility to the villager was not questionable as is that of the absurd syllabuses of today formulated by city educationists and an unimaginative officialdom ignorant of the most pressing needs of village dwelling population. Education, to be of real value to the villager has to train him in the use of the three all-important H-s.—the head, the hand, and the heart. And this education must pour into the life of people and not trickle in small drops as it is doing today.

It must come on the people like a mighty flood and drown ignorance in one swift sweep. It must spread fast, brushing aside the arguments of "quality first and quantity afterwards" put forth by official circles. For with its spread education will take care of itself and forge its own qualitative standards. It has been so in the educational history of every country. Rapid expansion has always preceded all other educational reform. As an authority on mass education puts it "In mass education slow progress is no progress at all." At the present miserable rate it will take India hundreds of years to bring literacy to its ninety-two per cent illiterates. We have realized that we must start work immediately. We can no longer bear the insult of being told that two-thirds of world's illiterates are to be found in India.

We have now no patience to wait for some more hundred years for the liquidation of illiteracy in our country. Though we are proverbially known as a very meek, docile, and submissive people we find it difficult any longer to continue to be so. So far we have been too patient. But too much of everything is bad. It is this realization that manifests itself in the way we are bestirring ourselves in the field of education. 'Our drives' and our conferences, on however, small scale they may be, are symbolic of this desire of ours. This desire no longer to allow others to shape the destiny of our children, the destiny of our nation.

With the creeping still of Night the tumultuous activities of the city gradually sink into silence. Tired limbs and taxed brains crave relaxation. Sleep composes them all in its embrace, and the whole city is fast asleep.

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THE LAST PESHWA

THE LAST PESHWA AND THE ENGLISH COMMISSIONERS 1818-1851. BY PRATUL C. GUPTA. 1944.

This book deals more with the English Commissioners than with the life of Baji Rao II who was confined at Bithur near Cawnpore after his surrender to the British in 1818. The whole treatment is so dry and uninteresting that the book does catch either the mind of the historian or the biographer. The records are scanty, unrevealing and unimportant. The home and family life of the Peshwa and the politics of the persons surrounding and serving him do not become clear.

Maharashtra does not mourn the fall of her last Peshwa but the fall of her Swarajya. The fall was due both to the British Machiavellian methods and military strength and to the Maratha internecine quarrels and warfare. But at the time of her great crisis such a puny man should have succeeded to the Peshwaship was her greatest calamity and misfortune. Baji Rao I in a greater crisis created great men and a large empire. Baji Rao II in a better situation could not cope with small men and existing empire. The centre of power had shifted from Satara and Poona into the Capitals of Sindhia, Holkar, Gaikwar and Bhonsla in the north. Those who succeeded to these Sardarships after 1794 were small intriguing men, possessed no vision and frittered away their strength in internecine warfare and small pecuniary gains. Daulat Rao Sindhia, Yeshwantrao Holkar and Gaikwars by their jealousies, treacheries, and depredations destroyed the very basis of Maratha Swarajya, and also the family of Peshwas which had created them. Baji Rao I fought against his enemies successfully and created the princely map of Central India. Baji Rao II did not even fight either against the enemies. It was he and his father Raghoba who brought the wily and ambitious British into the heart of Swarajya and failed to maintain the independence of the country or to achieve their own ambitions. Besides Baji Rao II there was no one else to meet the greatest danger to the Maratha independence, and he proved very incompetent to meet it. He had no regular army, no proper finances and no ministers worth the name. Each was against all, and all against each, one wonders if the "Maratha State" as such was left after 1796, when there was no loyalty given to the head of the State. All its officers were at cross-purposes. There was no stable element in the body politic which could fight for Maratha ideals of unity and independence. Jealousy and suspicion ruled the minds of the holders of power and privileges.

Baji Rao II's personal character was without any ballast. He did not show any higher purpose except holding his position at any cost. He betrayed the interests of the country into the hands of the foreign power which was well knit, well-organised and well-armed. "The Peshwa is everything himself, and that everything is very little" said Arthur Wellesley.

On no political or moral ground the British were justified in their interference in Maratha affairs nor in their subsequent annexation of the Maratha Kingdom. The pretexts were so flimsy and openly imperialist that they do not deserve any historical discussion. The treaties of Bassein and Poona were imposed by a superior military force, taking advantage of a disintegrated state. no historian can convince us of their justification except as acts of pure aggression.

Peshwa's record after 1818 till 1851 is eventless politically. The book only shows the petty nature of his captors and their baseless suspicions. Baji Rao II comes off better in his captivity than in his freedom. The captors suffer in historical estimation because of their small mindedness in his treatment. Baji Rao may not have given up all hopes of restoration, but he did not work for it. The Governor-Generals were adamant in their attitude. He desired to see Maharashtra again. But he was not allowed any contact with it. He never made any bid for power. He only sent oral messages. No correspondence or visits were allowed to him. He suffered from petty troubles and insults. He lived a life of seclusion. But he showed a nobleness of mind and a generosity of behaviour which are creditable to him. He does not show exactly the picture of a fallen man and a selfish individual in his fallen days. The English never treated their political prisoners well. we get in this book only a one-sided official account. The Company's Government were irritated at his long life which they had not expected when his pension was decided on. Ah! The morals of politicians!

S. V. P.

Glory That Was Gurjardesha

THE GLORY THAT WAS GURJARDESHA. Part III, The Imperial Gurjaras, by K. M. Munshi, Printed at the Karnatak Printing Press, Bombay, PriceRs. 15/-.

The versatile genius of Mr. K. M. Munshi has planned an exhaustive history of Greater Gujarat from the earliest prehistoric times up to 1500A.C. He has already published Part I. That Part and this one deal with the Pre-historic West Coast and the Imperial Gurjaras. The bulk of the present work is taken up with the Imperial Gurjaras, (c.550 to 1200 A.C.) and embraces the history of Greater Gujarat, or Gurjardesha, which would include modern Marwad also. Altogether three Empires ruled over this country during that period, ending with the Rule of the Vaghela dynasty. It ended the age of resistance and Gujarat fell vanquished by muslim arms. In Mr. Munshi's opinion the whole of this period was synthetic.

Culture and Arts, were at their best; king like Jayasinh Siddharaj took pride in fostering learning

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

and encouraged scholarly pursuits to the best of their ability. The picture drawn by Mr. Munshi is dazzling. The whole history is presented in a narrative form and therefore interesting and attractive. His conclusion as to the origin of the Gurjaras, as to whether they were foreigners or natives of the soil, as to whether the word Gurjara indicated race or homeland, will perhaps, not commend themselves to all, but it must be said that he has tapped all sources bearing on the question. It is a costly work, turned out after great labour and sacrifice of time and though controversy centres round several topics, dealt with in it, we must acknowledge it to be the last word said on the subject, till now. It is a subject however, in which no final conclusion is ever possible. Later Research always upsets conclusions based on materials obtainable at the time the conclusions are arrived at.

The two dear things met in the street.

"My dear," said one, "your hat is becoming—"

And as the other began to purr, she continued: —"quite a means of identification, isn't it?

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Certain High School students, I have been given to understand, have written their own textbook on etiquette. It is based on over 1200 questions about common problems of behaviour submitted by the puzzled students themselves. At another school also, I have come to know, the students have edited their own book on etiquette. It covers questions of conduct in the library, the lunchroom, on tramcars and buses, at the telephone, and elsewhere.

Such books as these are significant. In many homes, it seems, parents fail to give instructions in gracious behaviour. 'Instruction' may not be taken in its strict sense—Probably such 'instruction' the youngsters will resent—But, surely, boys and girls feel rather awkward for lack of it, and therefore, are themselves trying to fulfil the need. They are, really, concerned about dozens of commonplace situations that not infrequently puzzle their elders.

* * *

A Public School started a course in manners when teachers noticed how uncouth children were in the lunchroom. Another because the students at Social gatherings were ill at case. A teacher discovered that only seven in a class of fortyone freshers had ever made an introduction. For years, as a matter of that, a High School has combined teaching manners with its civics course on the theory that a considerate person makes a good citizen, that manners are only the surface indications of character.

Actual practice in the classroom also is becoming common. At a School, four girls stand before the class, representing a young married woman, an elderly unmarried woman, a high school boy, and a young girl. They travel from desk to desk while their classmates introduce them to their neighbours. The teacher asks the quartet for criticisms of the introductions. Elsewhere, two disconnected telephones are placed at either end of a long table, and pairs of pupils practice politeness in imaginary telephone talks. Their telephone manners are then critisized by the class.

* * *

One School, to encourage good appearance and behaviour among its girls, uses the device of Mystery Sisters. Girls write anonymous criticisms of their classmates' looks and manners. They would even tell you if a certain girl at the telephone talk practice was brusque, or did not say "thank you," or announced "I want to talk to so and so" instead of asking "May I speak to so and so, please?" The pupils say: "There are no hard feelings on account of such criticisms. We are glad to have the suggestions."

As part of another High School course, real life situations are introduced. Pupils apply for positions in the office of a leading business man; they visit a hotel, register and are shown their rooms by pre-arrangement with the manager. Local hotels supply menu cards from which they learn to order without embrrassment. At the close of the course, the students put into practice what they had learned at the dinner table in the hotel and at the various Social functions organised in the school.

* * *

It was found in a survey of a number of Schools that attempts to solve the problem of noise and poor 'table' manners in the lunchroom were not nearly so successful in those Schools which confined their efforts to the lunchroom as in those which had developed a consistent programme of teaching good manners throughout every phase of School and Social life.

Pupils and teachers have come to realize that knowledge of etiquette is not the exclusive necessity of young 'gentlemen' and 'ladies' at finishing school, but part and parcel of every day living; that, incidentally, habits of poise and genuine courtesy are important factors in later life—even in getting and holding jobs. We may conclude that manners are better learnt 'at play' than 'at work.'

* * *

That reminds me—Do you know that smiles play a great part in one's manners? But smiles do not always connote a pleasurable emotion. There are smiles and smiles, and he who cannot analyse them is much disadvantaged.

You see, there are smiles of courtesy and diplomacy; smiles of anger and hate. There are smiles of pleasure and approbation; smiles of weariness and resignation. Then, there is the professional smile and the disarming smile of intrigue and cunning.

There is also the vacuous, silly smile and the smile of betrayal. There is the lustful, lascivious smile with depravity in all its lines. And there is the cynical smile—the smile of disgust and intolerance. one may not forget that there is the smile of love, friendship and affection as well: That smile is encouraging and full of hopes.

Yes, there, too, is the sweet, trusting smile of a guileless soul, and the complacent smile of peace, contentment and a glorified life..... It is interesting to study smiles and their implications; it would be worth one's while to do that ..... and, above all, to retain a happy smile on one's lips always!

"Awakening of Consciousness"

* * *

Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls went for a whole day excursion on last Sunday to Ambarnath, and had a very jolly time together.

Children of all Balkan-ji-Bari Branches celebrated the Kasturba Anniversary Day on 11th February, 1945, by offering prayers and arranging suitable programmes.

The February issue of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" is ready and contains more pages than usual, full of interesting articles and beautiful pictures. Its copies may be obtained by sending four annas stamps to the Manager, "PUSHPA," 31 Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4. Why not become its annual subscribers by paying Rupees Three?

Then, who have not yet joined the great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association? Please send for its enrolment forms and full particulars, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies Stamps for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
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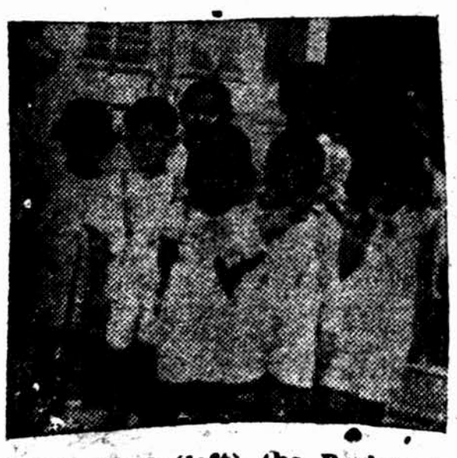
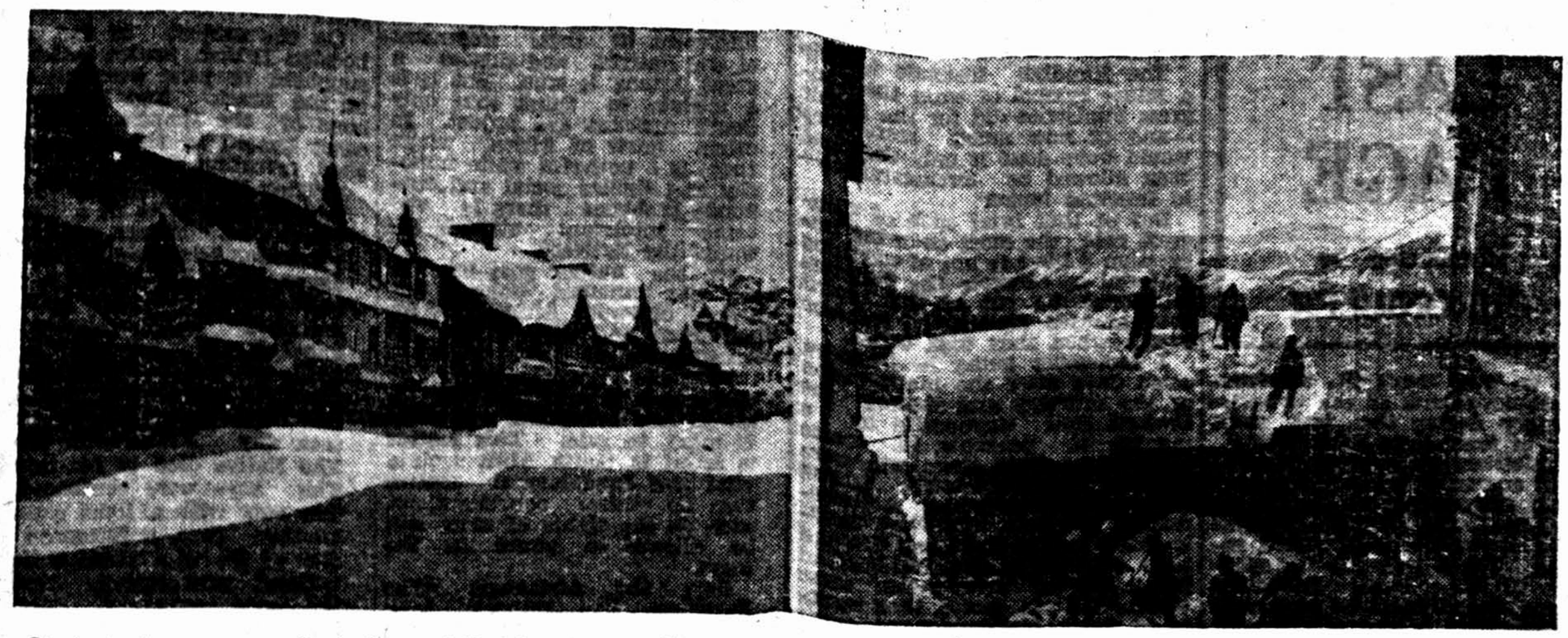


Children of (left) the Pushpa Bhavan, Karachi, and (right) Vile Parle Balkan-Ji-Bari.

When Simla Was 'Frozen'!—



Simla had an unprecedented snowfall this winter. Here is a general view of the Mall looking like a Christmas Card.

Several feet of snow lay on every roof. Here a party of workmen is busy removing 8-feet layer of snow.

There was snow on the tree-tops, on telegraph wires, snow on the rail track (All traffic was closed for days), snow everywhere. The children, however, seemed to enjoy it. (See extreme right). Photos: H. R. VAJIFDAR.

Soviet State Institutes Of Cinematography

By ELENA KUZNETSOVA

Moscow. (By Cable)

The State Institute of Cinematography is housed in the beautiful grey building located in one of Moscow's picturesque environment in the vicinity of the All-Union Agricu'tural Exhibition. This institution of higher learning trains hundreds of highly qualified film technicians, producers, actors, cameramen, script-writers etc.

The State Institute of Cinematography opened on September 1, 1919, five days after Lenin had signed the decree of nationalisation of the film industry. The founder of the higher school of cinematography was the well-known regisseur director and actor, Vladimir Gardin, later People's Artist of the R.S.F.S.R. (Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republics)

At first the Institute trained actors only. Professors, however, did not confine themselves to teaching the young how to act before the camera, but themselves studied the specific nature of cinematography and created scientific methods of teaching. Among the first graduates of the Institute were the present well-known producers Vsevoloo Pudovkin, Boris Barnet; Alexandra Khokhlove and others.

The more the cinema art grew and developed the greater became artistic and organizational role of the regisseur. The old regisseur personnel became inadequate. This rise to the formation of the Regisseur Faculty right in the Actors' Department. This faculty trained numerous regisseurs who subsequenty became leading people in Soviet film industry; the brothers Sergei and Georgi Vasilyev, Ivan Pyrev, Alexander Feintsimmer and many others. Instructors of the new faculty consisted of the foremost regisseurs in the country, including Sergei Eisenstein, head of the Regisseur's chair which was formed later. Talented young students benefited immensely from the experience and skill of such greater masters.

Shortly afterwards the Script-Writing Faculty was opened and then Cameramen's Faculty which now supplied Soviet film industry with more than seventy percent of all cameramen. Almost all newsreel cameramen, students of the Institute, are working on all war fronts many of them, the brothers Eugene and Vladimir Alexeyev, Mikhail Poselsky, David Gutman, Yuri Monglovsky and others left for the front direct from the class room without having time to submit their diploma work. The Board of Examiners set up later accepted the Contribution of these students on the war front as equivalent to the work for the purpose of awarding the diploma. Besides high class professional quality, cameramen display courage and selflessness at the front and most of them have received war decorations.

In 25 years of its existence the Cinema Institute has developed into the largest institution of learning of its kind in the whole world, having six faculties: Acting, Directing, Scenario Writing, Cameramen, Art direction, Animated Cartoons. and Film economics. 462 students are present on the register of the Institute.

Shortly before the outbreak of the present war, a magnificent new building was erected for the Institute. It has large auditoriums, classrooms, spacious halls, film studios, huge library and film repository containing numerous odd silent and all Soviet sound films.

The war has not interrupted the work of the Institute. At the end of 1941 when the German armies were approached Moscow it was evacuated to Alma Ata, capital of Kazakstan in Soviet Asia, where it continued its work unhindered. Even during the war when the country has been fighting a life and death struggle, students are coming out of this Institute as full-fledged graduates in the faculties of acting, film direction, script writing, cine-photography, etc.

The teaching staff of the Institute consists of the most outstanding masters of the screen and stage. The Regisseurs' Faculty is headed by the Director of the Institute, Lest Kueshov and Grigori Kozintsev is in charge of the Regisseurs' Studio. The staff of the Actors' Faculty consits of Boris Babochkin, People's Artists of the R.S.F.S.R., Olga Pyzheva, Merited Artists of the R.S.F.S.R., Stalin Prize Winner and Vasili Vanin. Merited Artist.

Theoretical studies are closely linked with practical work at the Institute, Further, regisseurs and actors concentrate on theory, produce shorts and participate in filming. Some students launch on their professional careers even before they finish the course of the Institute. Recently the talented student of the graduating class, Mina Mazayeva, played in Yuli Raizman's film, "Moscow's Sky" in which she created a correct and captivating characterisation of the Russian girl. Another student of the Actors' Faculty Galina Vodyanitskaya, is a real find of heroic type; she placed the famous partisan girl Zoya in the film by that name produced by Lev Arnshtam. Vodyanitskaya's role in this film was considered her diploma work.

In war time the Institute is working intensively and successfully coping with its task of training first rate technical and administrative staff for Soviet film industry.

CAN TOKYO 'TAKE IT'?

(Continued From Page 3)

factory. In so far as the home factory system has given Japan automatically the dispersal which the western belligerents secured only after great losses in air raids, she has comparative immunity from production loss. But in so far as her basic industries, notably steel, are highly concentrated, they offer exceedingly profitably targets. In Europe we have learned that the amount of repair possible and the speed with which it can be carried out far exceeds pre-war expectations. Germany and Britain have done wonders in this respect. The case in Japan is different. She has not the material both to repair and to continue industrial production and this is especially true of steel, the great repair material. Her steel industry may now be able to meet her war needs. It certainly can have nothing to spare for repairs. The same is probably true of the cement and timber industry. The fall in war production as a result of bombing may, therefore, on a sober view be far more decisive than it has been in Europe.

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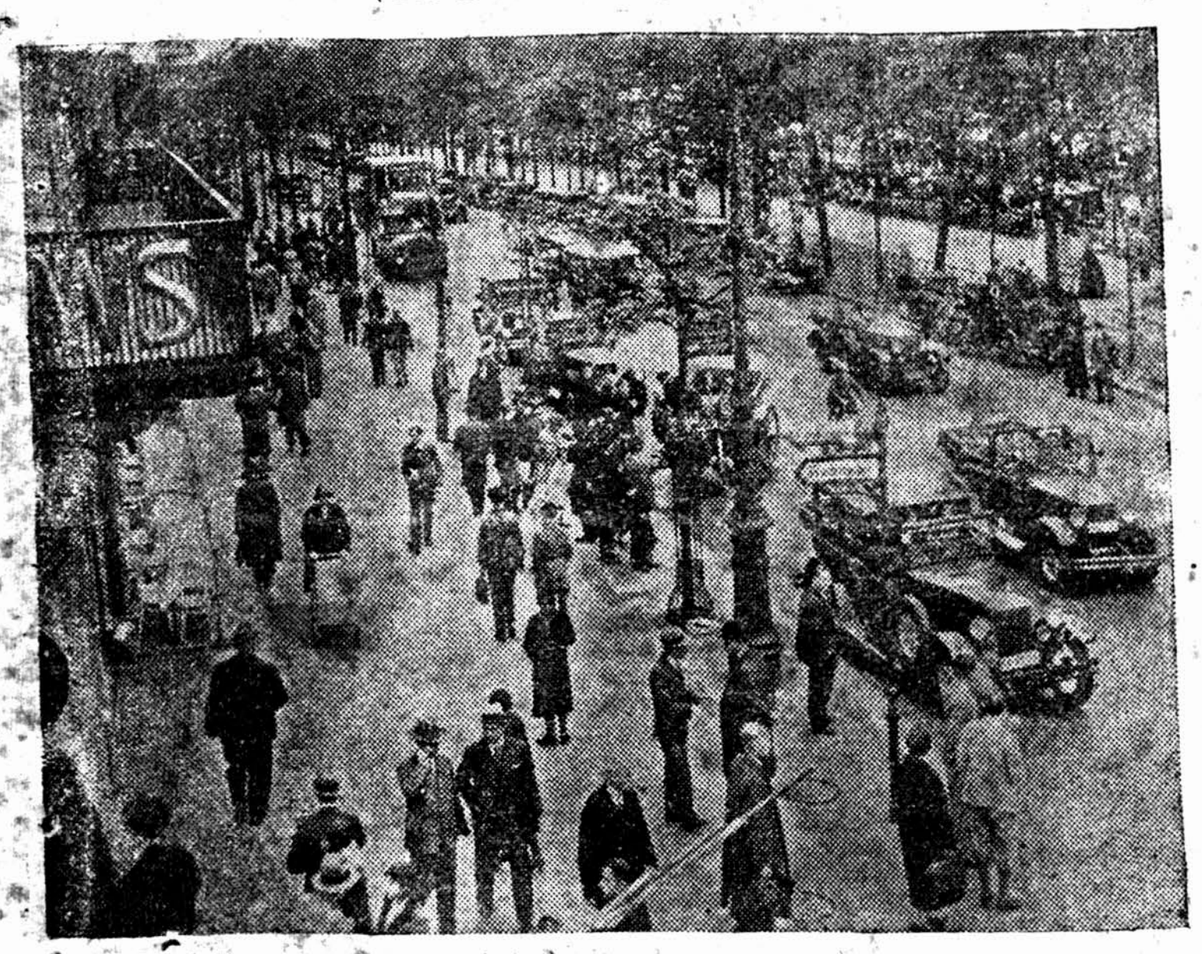
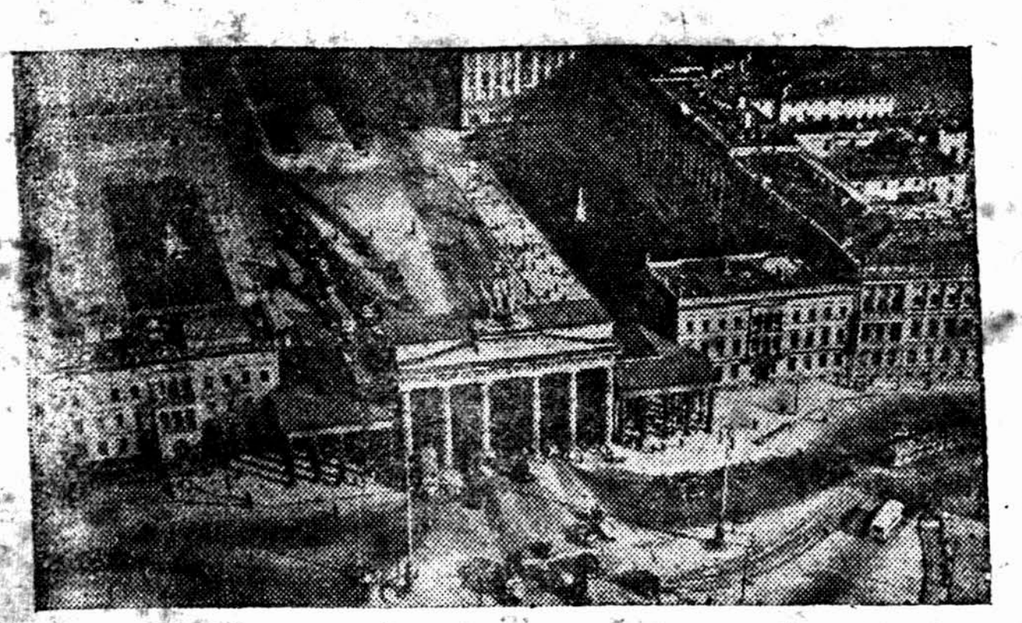
BERLIN AWAITS ITS DOOM

(See article on Page 19:)



The Unter den Linden, one of the most impressive streets in Europe, and the pride of Berlin.

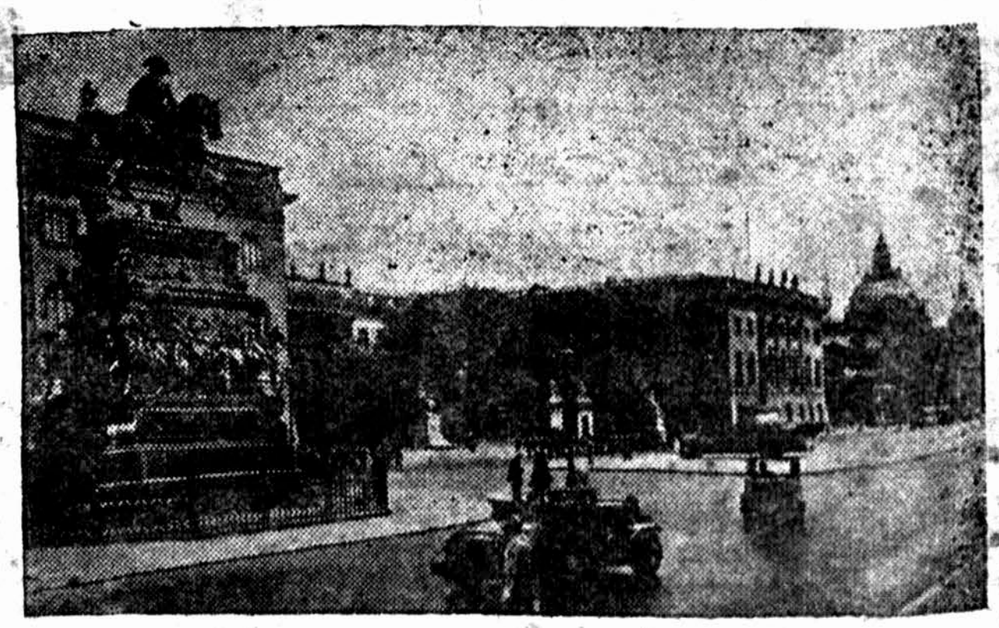
The Leipzigerstrasse, another famous thoroughfare of Berlin.



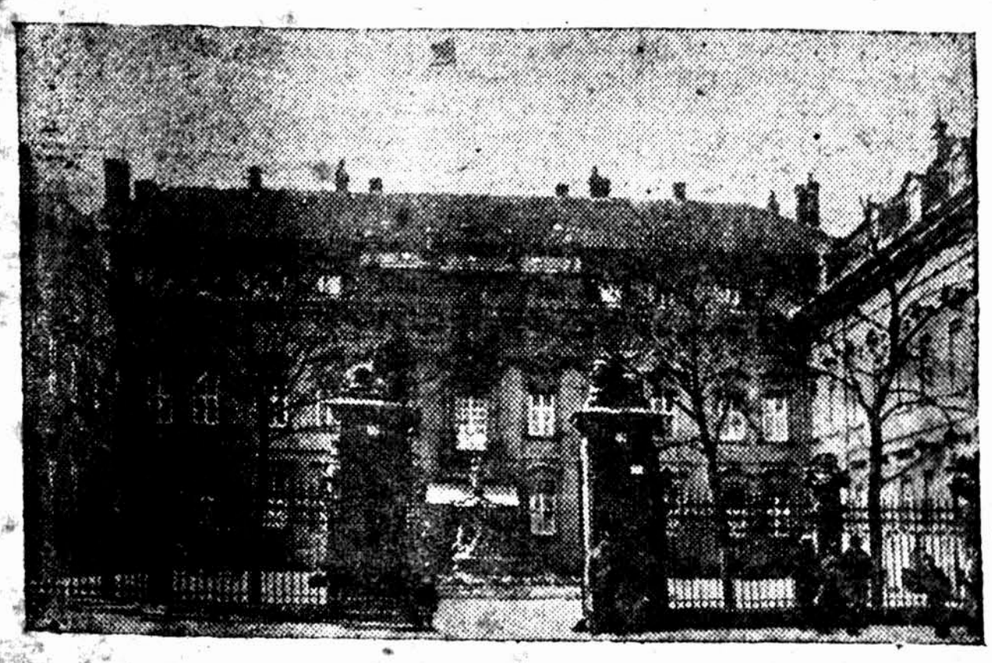
The Brandenburg Gate, built in imitation of the Propylea of Athens.

The Column of Victory in front of the Reichstag.

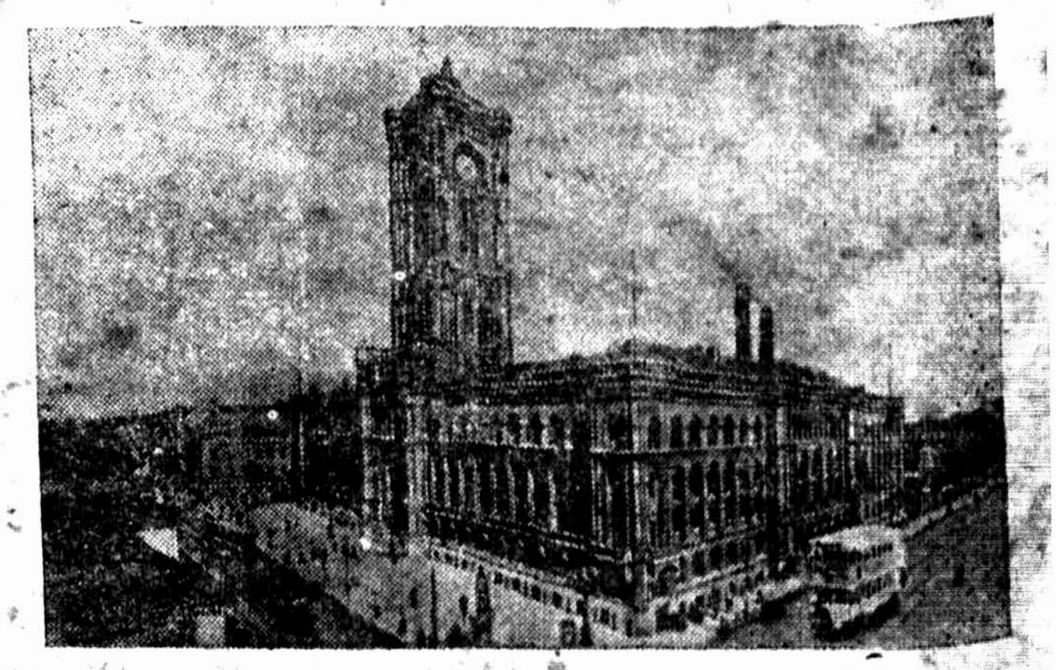
A station in Berlin's underground railway.



Statue of Frederick the Great. In the background is the University of Berlin.



The former residence of the Pre sident of the Reich.



The Rathans or Town Hall of Berlin.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.